

NATIONS AIDED  
BY PAN-PACIFIC  
DEVELOPMENTSReclamation, Education and  
Recreation Discussed at  
Honolulu Sessions12 COUNTRIES SEND  
REPRESENTATIVESDr. Work Hopes for Day When  
One Language Will Closer  
Unite Pacific Peoples

HONOLULU, April 11 (P)—Delegates from nearly a dozen countries and representatives of many interested organizations were here today for the opening of the Pan-Pacific conference on education, reclamation, rehabilitation and recreation.

Among the countries which sent delegates were the United States, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Australia, Panama, China, the Philippines and Salvador.

Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, will act as general chairman of the conference.

Dr. Work laid the corner stone of the Hawaiian building of the Pan-Pacific Institute as a pre-opening ceremony of the conference.

Dr. Work's Address

Dr. Work, in opening the conference, said, in part:

The Pacific is a great combination of geographical, ethnological and political factors, extremely diverse, but within them there is a human commonality that encourages persistent efforts toward the germination of new and exalted ideals of civilization.

The romance of the Pacific is an enduring heritage from distant ages. Where for 2½ centuries a single gale made its slow way toward and backward from Acapulco to Manila once a year, we today are unmoved by the magic of human invention which shuttles giant steamships across the Pacific between America and Asia in a few days. Ships touch daily along coastal reefs, unlike the islands and mainlands, or ply between great foreign ports. Little less than a century ago vessels timorously rounded Cape Horn, steering toward the setting sun, and rarely did they return before the lapse of years. But within the last half century the evolution of science and the improvement in navigation has set afoot thousands of ocean-going steamships, crossing bows and weaning their way into every commercial port of the Pacific.

The kinship of peoples scattered over the 70,000,000 square miles of Pacific seas becomes evident in the way in which they lend themselves to fusion with modern scientific progress. Perhaps in time, if our progress and development be not impeded, the many tongues now spoken on the thousands of islands in Pacific waters will give way to a simple and flexible language spoken in every inlet of the seas.

One-half of the human race lives in countries bordering on and in the Pacific. Oriental life is found on our Pacific seaboard, as American life is found on the eastern coast of Asia. In the south, among the islands of the Antipodes, or north of the equator, here in Hawaii, we find a constant interchange of racial relations. This Pan-Pacific conference is happily a reunion of friendly nations and peoples. Your sons have studied in our schools and universities, they have contributed to our mechanical, material, and social growth, they have fought under our flag. We have come to Honolulu, our frontier in the Pacific, on a mission of amity and we would counsel and be counseled. We believe that international co-operation assiduously observed will do more to found mutual happiness and justice than all the theories evolved through the centuries.

A Great Highway

Nowhere is the evolution of events with greater rapidity and difference than in and around the Pacific

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British "Mystery" Budget  
Shows Deficit of £37,000,000Winston Churchill Blames Strikes for Situation  
—Still "Financial Center of World"

LONDON, April 11 (P)—The "mystery budget," covering the fiscal year 1927-1928, was laid before a crowded and expectant House of Commons this afternoon by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Churchill delivered the exposition of the Nation's finances, which is the custom upon the introduction of the budget, for nearly £37,000,000 during the present fiscal year on the general strike and the prolonged coal strike of last year.

"This is not a time to bewail the past," declared the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "but to pay the bill. It is not for me to apportion the blame but only to apportion the burden. I cannot pre-empt myself in the guise

of an impartial judge. I am only the public executioner."

Despite the strikes, he continued, the country's revenues had survived the shock and British exchange had stood like a rock. He said he did not intend to renew the credits obtained in the United States upon their expiration next month.

Estimated expenditures for the 1927-1928 budget were stated to be £218,390,000. Discussing future revenue prospects, Mr. Churchill said that apart from any unexpected development in China, the estimates contained in the budget were likely to be solidly maintained. He asserted "We still main-

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Masonic Bureau Helps  
Rebuild Chicago Boys

Chicago

THROUGH the Masonic Bureau of Service and Employment of the Chicago District, 98 per cent of the boys assigned by the local Juvenile Court to joint supervision of a court officer and this Masonic bureau have been brought back into good citizenship.

This was reported by Arthur M. Millard, president and manager of the bureau, in an interview. Boys charged with various mistakes are given an opportunity to build their lives upon more constructive lines. Mr. Millard said in commenting upon the helpful way that Judge Victor P. Arnold of the Juvenile Court treats cases before him.

Letters are sent out to lodges here asking Master Masons to offer advice, counsel, and friendship to boys referred to them by the court.

RENTS REDUCED  
EIGHT PER CENT  
BELOW 1924 PEAKSurvey of 181 Cities Shows  
2.8 Per Cent Drop in Year  
—Four Cities Increase

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11—Although tenants throughout the United States are paying rentals which average 8 per cent less than the peak figures of 1924, rent bills of the largest cities in the Nation still range from 115 per cent to 45 per cent over 1914 figures, according to a report just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. The board's survey is based on data collected in 181 cities in all sections of the country, and applies to houses

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Paving Profits Are Excessive  
'Fin Com' Informs the MayorCity Paying Too Much for Work, Report States  
—Urges Change in Repair System

The Boston Finance Commission in a report to Mayor Nichols today charged that contractors have been making "exorbitant profits" from the city's paving business and recommended that a change be made in the system of restoring street surfaces where openings have been made by city departments or by public service corporations.

Of the contracts for block stone paving the commission asserts that "without competition contractors are designated to do the work in each district and the prices per yard are arbitrarily fixed."

The report explains two methods of doing this paving where there have been openings in the vogue: The patching of bituminous

pavements done under contract each year and the "repair of block stone pavements by five district contractors designated to do the work without competition in five districts of the city."

The communication is made to the Mayor before this year's contracts for such work have been let, but the commission points out that "although each year the form of seeking competition in the patching of bituminous pavements is gone through with, the Public Works Department, whenever necessary, finds an excuse for letting the contract to the Central Construction Company."

The Central Construction Company is a bidder this year, though not the low bidder.

## Contract Prices Cited

The commission also reminds the Mayor that the contract prices for the block stone paving done for the city are practically not more than one-half what is charged the public service corporations which are "forced to accept the terms."

The Mayor is told that in the last five years the Central Construction Company has obtained the bituminous patching contract, twice by being low bidder, "twice by being preferred to the lowest bidder," and once "by being the lowest bidder after the original bids had been rejected."

Of bituminous street patching the commission says:

"This is a very attractive contract, as it not only carries the right to patch bituminous pavements for the city, but the right to replace openings in similar pavements made by the public service corporations and to collect from these corporations for this work. Whatever price the city obtains under its contract, the public service corporations are forced to pay an arbitrarily-fixed and exorbitant price. . . . Under the contract of 1925 the Central Construction Company received \$104,000 from the city and approximately \$115,600 from the public service corporations, as well as \$239,41 from the water division of the Public Works Department at corporation prices; a total of about \$224,000."

The following table shows the amounts paid by the city to the Central Construction Company in the last five years: 1922, \$49,817.91; 1923, \$83,956.25; 1924, \$99,512.46; 1925, \$90,215.63; and 1926, \$104,092.96.

## Different Rate to Corporations

"At the same time that the city was paying \$4.45 a square yard for bituminous paving on a concrete base under the 1926 contract, the public service corporations were forced to pay \$7 a square yard for the same paving."

The bidders this year for the bituminous patching work are: M. F. Addis, \$92,356; Central Construction Company, \$113,400; Rowe Contracting Company, \$124,950; and the Warren Brothers Company, \$126,060.

After pointing out that Mr. Gaddis' bid is \$21,050 lower than that of the Central Company, the commission says:

"He was rejected ostensibly for the reason that he had no asphalt mixing plant in place. There is no difficulty in obtaining such a plant within a reasonable time, and the low bidder has satisfied the commission that he is in a position to obtain such a plant, together with other necessary equipment. Last year the difference between the Central Construction Company and the low bidder was \$12,250. This year, as before stated, it is \$21,050."

Of the block stone paving, the commission says that while "a reasonable cost to the contractor without profit for patching streets by relaying block pavement on a concrete base with grout joints has been estimated by our engineer to be between \$2.70 and \$3 a square yard," the public works department has fixed the following prices for the public service corporations to pay:

1 to 10 square yards . . . \$12.00 per sq. yd.  
10 to 20 square yards . . . 10.00 per sq. yd.  
20 to 50 square yards . . . 9.00 per sq. yd.  
Over 50 square yards . . . 8.00 per sq. yd.

"Prices Are Exorbitant"

"These established prices are exorbitant," the contractors try to make each job come within the small area class for which the highest price is paid; even if several jobs

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

CANTONESE GET  
PROTEST NOTE  
FROM 5 POWERSNanking Attack Resented by  
America, Britain, France,  
Italy and JapanWARSHIPS ASSEMBLE  
IN CHINESE WATERSJapanese Reports Tell of Serious  
Situation at Soochow—  
Police Surround Consulate

SHANGHAI, April 11 (P)—The consuls-general of the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy today presented a note to the Cantonese containing three demands in consequence of the anti-foreign rioting at Nanking of March 24.

The demands, as given out by the Chinese authorities, are:

First—Punishment of the commanders and troops responsible for the killing and wounding of foreigners, for the indignities to which others were subjected, and for the material damage done.

Second—A written apology by the commander-in-chief of the Cantonese armies and a formal promise to abstain from violence against foreigners' lives and interests.

Third—Full reparation for the injuries and damages.

Unless the Cantonese prove their intention to comply without delay the powers warned that they would be compelled to take such steps as they considered necessary. The protest, in the form of identical notes, was delivered to representatives of the Cantonese Government at the Foreign Affairs Bureau outside the international settlement at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

## Inquiry Suggested

The protest was formally delivered to Gen. Pei Tsung-hai, commander of the eastern division of the Cantonese Army, acting for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Cantonese commander-in-chief, who is at present in Nanking. It was likewise delivered to Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, at Hankow.

Delivery of the protest of General Pei was made by Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General, as dean of the consular corps, acting as the spokesman for the American, French, Japanese and Italian consuls-general.

General Pei declined to discuss the note officially, saying it would be forwarded forthwith to the Chinese Government at Nanking. He also declined to discuss the note with the Foreign Affairs Bureau outside the international settlement at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

He suggested that the Cantonese might broach the suggestion to the powers that a joint committee make a thorough study of the affair to determine who was guilty and the nature of the punishment necessary. He said he was not speaking officially, as the reply to the note would be made from Hankow by the Foreign Minister.

China's troubles have brought together in Chinese waters the greatest international naval concentration ever seen in the Orient for the protection of foreign lives and interests. Shanghai presents a greater array of foreign fighting craft, flying the flags of eight non-Chinese nations, than any other port in the world. There are 172 fighting ships in Chinese waters, besides 30 odd naval auxiliaries such as transports, colliers, tugs and similar vessels.

## Eight Nations Represented

The nations represented by this armada are the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands. In command are eight admirals—three American and one British, one Japanese and one French.

Admiral Clarence S. Williams, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, is the senior officer of the fleet. The other American admirals are Rear Admiral John R. Hankley, commanding the third light cruiser division, and Rear Admiral Richmond, Marblehead and Cincinnati.

The British admirals are Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Rear Admiral W. H. P. Boyle and Rear Admiral John R. Cameron. Rear Admiral A. R. L. is in command of the Japanese forces, and Rear Admiral Basile of the French forces.

The lineup of the fighting ships is as follows:

Great Britain 76, Japan 49, the United States 30, France 10, Italy 4, and Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands one each.

Forty-five of these vessels are concentrated at Shanghai, where all eight nations are represented; 45 are patrolling the Yangtze River, and the remainder are standing by at coast ports, including a British concentration of 14 ships at Hongkong or on mobile duty.

## Steamer Chartered

A radio message from Hankow said that the American consul, Frank P. Lockhart, had chartered a steamer which was moored offshore as a residence for Americans fleeing strong at Hankow. Approximately 85 Americans intend to stay at Hankow unless further incidents necessitate their evacuation.

One wireless message from Hankow, under date of April 8, said the Japanese were placing strong defenses about the concession and mobilizing their volunteers. Another said that two steamers, conveyed by a Japanese destroyer, had left Hankow with 300 additional Japanese refugees who intended to sail for Japan from Shanghai.

Japanese and French have evacuated

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Alaska's Far-Flung Educational System Has Unusual Settings



School Structures in the Farthest North of the Possessions of the United States Become the Community Centers for Miles Around. Above is the Koguk School, With Mr. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Former Teachers. Below, Selawik Schoolhouse.

LABOR AGREES  
TO HALT STRIKESJoint Board to Adjust Wage  
Questions in Future With-  
out Building Tieups

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11 (Special)—A permanent pledge for peaceful adjustment of all future differences that may arise in the building industry here has been mutually agreed upon by the Builders' Association and the Building Trades Council.

Under the plan, which, it observed, will mean the abolition of strikes or any temporary halt to local building operations, all differences are to be placed in the hands of a joint labor board. The decision of that body will be final. The joint board is composed of five members representing the builders and five representing the labor groups or trades council.

This action is the outgrowth of frequent differences between the two parties in the past, having to do with wages or the jurisdiction of various building crafts. Because of these important building operations have been tied up for long periods several times in recent years.

Leaders in both the Builders' Association and the Building Trades Council gave it as their opinion that the old order of international disputes and halted operations was harmful to the interests of builders and workers and to the city as a whole. Not only was needed building interfered with but the investment of capital in local construction enterprises had been discouraged, the leaders say.

The new order of peace and uninterrupted building is welcomed by both civic and industrial leaders of Kansas City. The assurance that in no case will work be halted owing to differences over wages or other matters is the pledges of the Trades Council to furnish workmen for any type of construction in the event that any particular group of laborers should refuse to abide by the decision of the joint board.

GUADALOUPE GREETED  
GOOD-WILL FLIERSGiven Reception by French  
Colonial Governor

POINT-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, West Indies, April 11 (P)—The United States Army Pan-American fliers, nearing home on their 50,000-mile flight around Central and South America, have arrived here from Martinique.

Landing in the harbor, they were welcomed with a parade and were guests at a reception given by the French colonial governor.

RIO JANEIRO (P)—Maj. Sarmiento Beltrame, Portuguese aviator who is on a flight around the world, has arrived here from Bahia. His next scheduled stop is at Montevideo.

Cargo of Three Schoolhouses  
Taken to Alaska on SchoonerBuildings Shipped "Knockdown" Along With Crates  
of Blackboards and Other Supplies—Bureau of  
Education Started Reindeer-Raising Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—Carrying a cargo of three schoolhouses, the power schooner Boxer of the Bureau of Education, commanded by Capt. S. L. Whitlam, has left Seattle for Alaska, with its holds filled with "crated culture." Besides the knock-down schoolhouses, which are complete to the last detail, there will be blackboards, crayons, erasers, pencils and paper as part of the school supplies for a section of the far-flung educational organization in the territory.

The schoolhouses will take two or three weeks each for erection by carpenters who will accompany the shipment. The buildings will provide school space large enough for 40 or 50 pupils, while the rest of the building will give year-round living quarters for the teacher. The three buildings are good sized, sturdy affairs, considerably larger than the kind that "Mary and her little lamb" knew in early New England days. The Eskimo equivalent of "Mary" in Alaska, however, will not be followed by a lamb, but by a pet reindeer.

The schoolhouses are to be erected, respectively, at Chanega, at the entrance to Prince William Sound, at Chitina on Copper River, above Cordova, and at Old Harbor, on Kodiak Island, 80 miles west of Kodiak. The vessel is also carrying supplies and industrial equipment for the industrial school at Eklutna, 28 miles south of Anchorage, on the government railroad.

The Boxer will return to Seattle late in April, and will set out again about May 1 for Bristol Bay. Later in the season it will make a third trip to northern Alaska and Point Barrow. Even here the "little red schoolhouse" that spells Americanization and civilization has been reared against the background of frozen ocean in the Arctic circle.

The buildings crated in the Boxer's hold mean more than schoolhouses to the native communities that receive them. William Hamilton, acting chief, Alaska division, Bureau of Education, stated that the schoolhouse in Alaska becomes the town hall, community forum, club and civilizing center for miles around, just as the teacher is the guide, leader and everything else that the situation demands. Frequently he is postmaster, business manager, sanitary engineer, wireless operator and always community builder.

Distance is the greatest problem which the Bureau of Education must overcome, according to Mr. Hamilton. The 27,000 natives are scattered along thousands of miles of coast and the bureau's work would extend to the utmost limits of the United States in terms of equivalent distance, with schools in Maine, California, Georgia, and Minnesota. One Alaskan school "district" is twice the size of the State of Illinois.

The older generation of Eskimo

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

GROWTH OF GIRL  
SCOUTS IS TOLDMembers Reported Active  
in Many Enterprises at  
Meeting in Boston

A rapid growth in the Girl Scouts movement throughout eastern Massachusetts, with the conduct of many successful activities during the past year, was reported today at the annual meeting of the eastern division of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, held at the Hotel Westminister.

One hundred or more officials, volunteer leaders, and committee and council members attended the meeting, listened to numerous reports, and elected officers for the coming year.

Mrs. Fred M. Johnson of Swampscott was elected commissioner for 1927. Mrs. William Marvell of Fall River, deputy commissioner, and Miss Helen Potter were reappointed directors. Miss Marion Bill of Lowell was elected secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Dawson of Holliston, treasurer, and Mrs. Fred H. Eaton of Andover, Mrs. Philip Mayner of Plymouth, Mrs. Arthur Mundy of Mills, and Mrs. Harry W. Perkins of Topsfield, members at large.

Mrs. Johnson was elected delegate to the state executive meetings, with Mrs. Marvell as alternate. She is the party who enters the store and spends his money. He is also the one who circulates through the banking district and comes into your office to transact business. He also makes up the personnel of all industry and makes business districts possible. He is altogether of prime importance to the community."

To get the pedestrian down town preference should be given street cars, motorbuses, taxicabs and private cars. He showed that the individual who drives down in a private automobile occupies 18 times as much space as the one who comes in a street car, by actual traffic tests.

One of the largest of these new centers for this movement is Salem, where Mrs. Henry Wright is commissioner at the head of a new active organization which includes seven troops and approximately 200 Girl Scouts. Lawrence, however, knows the most rapid growth of the already established centers for Girl Scouting, there has grown since Jan. 1, 1925, from 14 troops and 243 Scouts to 22 troops and 426 Scouts, with four additional troops in process of formation at the present time.

The service rendered to local communities by Girl Scouts during the last year formed a large part of the report, and at this annual meeting. A tremendously long list of things accomplished by Girl Scout troops in their home towns was read, many of them services of distinction. Girl Scouts last year planted many trees for the beautification of their home towns, especially live Christmas trees.

The outstanding aspect of this year's work, according to Miss Potter, was the consistent, steady, enthusiastic support given the movement.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

PEDESTRIAN IS FIRST  
IN TRAFFIC PROGRAM  
OHIO MAN ASSERTSChampion of the Walker Calls  
Him Paramount Factor  
in the Community

TOLEDO, O., April 11 (Special)—"All regulations dealing with traffic should be built around the pedestrian, with his interests paramount," was the theory advanced by O. P. Slimp of Cincinnati in championing the cause of the walkers at the eleventh annual convention of the Ohio Association of Building Owners and Managers.

"The most potential and important factor in civic life is the pedestrian. He is the party who enters the store and spends his money. He is also the one who circulates through the banking district and comes into your office to transact business. He also makes up the personnel of all industry and makes business districts possible. He is altogether of prime importance to the community."

To get the pedestrian down town preference should be given street cars, motorbuses, taxicabs and private cars. He showed that the individual who drives down in a private automobile occupies 18 times as much space as the one who comes in a street car, by actual traffic tests.

REVIEW OF SACCO-VANZETTI  
CASE ASKED IN LEGISLATUREResolve Introduced in Massachusetts House Provides In-  
vestigation by Impartial Board

Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, today filed a resolve in the Massachusetts House of Representatives providing for a commission to examine and review all proceedings in the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the two Italian radicals who have just been sentenced for the slaying of a paymaster and his guard in South Braintree, Mass., several years ago.

An appeal to Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, to the same end has been made by the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee. Governor Fuller declined to make any comment as to his attitude.

The commission as recommended by Mr. Sawyer would consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and four members appointed by the Governor, and would go over the entire situation and report to the Governor as soon as possible. It should find a new trial advisable, it would recommend such legislation as necessary to provide for it.

Two Questions Raised

The commission would be instructed to consider two questions,

first, whether there is reasonable possibility that the radical social theories held and advocated by the two men, combined with war-time resentment toward these theories, injured their defense, and second, whether it is advisable that they be allowed a new trial.

In presenting the resolve, Representative Sawyer said: "This resolve is in no way suggested by any of the organized defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. A great number of citizens in our State believe that the fact that the defendants were radical, and the nearness of the date of the crime to the recent war, prevented them from receiving a fair trial."

"I think there is unanimous agreement among newspaper investigators from outside that this was so, and all over the world public sentiment seems to doubt the fairness of the trial given them. It is now Massachusetts' administration of justice that is on trial rather than Sacco and Vanzetti. Let the Legislature authorize the clearing up of this situation."

While the Legislative Committee on

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

College Stage  
Serves  
Community

Dramatics department, particularly in smaller cities, have wide opportunity. Something of their successes—present and hoped for—will be outlined in

The  
Christian Science  
Monitor

Tomorrow

Theater Page



## American Delegate Clears Up Coolidge Invitation to Parley

### Hugh Gibson Denies Any Intention of Prejudicing the Disarmament Conference

GENEVA, April 11 (AP)—With the preliminary disarmament meeting here in danger of collapse because of a conflict over the method of limiting navies, Hugh Gibson intervened in the debate today for the purpose of removing any impression that the United States is proposing a three-power conference, sought to prejudice the general disarmament conference.

His statement was made after M. Paul-Boncour of France had remarked that the three-power conference had hovered over the preparatory commission since the beginning of its sessions and had disagreed with a declaration by Viscount Cecil of Great Britain to the effect that the commission should avoid doing anything to prejudice the three-power meeting.

Mr. Gibson said President Coolidge had made it clear that the United States wanted, if possible, to reach a general agreement; failing this, it wanted to attain a limited agreement with the hope that this would lead the way to a general accord. While the American delegation was authorized to negotiate a special naval accord, Mr. Gibson emphasized that the main object of the United States was to contribute to the success of the commission which is preparing for a general disarmament conference and that there was no desire to subordinate the success of the commission to the three-power parley.

**French Proposals Opposed**  
Great Britain, through Viscount Cecil, announced at the opening of the disarmament parley today that it was unable to accept the French proposals regarding limitation of naval armaments. The Italian representative intimated his country could not support the proposal.

The French plan, copies of which were distributed among the other delegates to the preliminary conference drawing up an agenda for an international disarmament conference, provides for three columns of figures—total tonnage necessary for a given country's security; total tonnage the country expects to reach or build during the period of the limitation treaty; and total tonnage in categories of warships. These categories would be battleships, aircraft carriers, surface craft not exceeding 10,000 tons (including cruisers and torpedo boats), and submarines. It is specified in the proposal that each country may modify the allocation

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture on the 1924 Mt. Everest expedition by the Travelers' Aid Society, Symphony Hall, 8:15.  
Banquet, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Hotel Statler, 8.  
Meeting of the Pianoists' Teachers' Association, 218 Pierce Building, Huntington Avenue, 8:15.  
Address, "Youth and Our Grandmother," by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, F. W. C. A., 7.  
Meeting of the Universalist Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, dinner, 8.  
Special meeting of the Boston School Committee, 15 Beane Street, 8:30.  
Lecture on "Folk Songs of Scotland," by Prof. Archibald T. Davidson of Harvard, Lowell Institute series, Huntington Hall.  
Meeting of the New England Music Trade Association, Hotel Statler, dinner, 8:30.  
Meeting of committee of Boys' Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, dinner, 8:30.  
Meeting of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, New Church vestry, 121 Bowdoin Street.  
Free testing of automobile lights, auspices of the Boston Automobile Club, Dorchester Avenue, near Summer Street, and Gaffney Street, at entrance to Braves Field, every night this week until 10:30.

**Theaters**  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:30.  
Colonial—Fred Stone in "Cross-Cross," 8:15.  
Copley—The Ghost Train, 8:15.  
Shubert—The Vagabond King, 8.  
Art Exhibitions  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11. Paintings in special exhibit by Boston artists.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.  
Vose Gallery—Paintings by American and European masters.

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
As International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

### Our Story Complete!

### GOOD FOOD

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## PAN-PACIFIC NATIONS AIDED

### Germany Is Disappointed Over Action at Geneva

By Wireless

BERLIN, April 11.—The Germans are disappointed that their proposal regarding the limitation of war material was not accepted by the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference at Geneva, and the Nationalists once more express their doubts as to the sincerity of the allies regarding their disarmament.

Even the Kölnische Zeitung, one of the leading organs of Dr. Gustav Stresemann's party, declares that "the victors in the war apparently are not willing to reduce their armaments," and complains that Germany now alone will remain disarmed.

The Democratic Berliner Tageblatt charges the commission with trying to avoid making important decisions.

### Japanese Admiral Favors Reduction of Armaments

TOKYO, April 11 (AP)—Optimism as to the outcome of the three-power armament conference proposed by President Coolidge was expressed by Admiral Viscount Saito, chief of the Japanese delegation to Geneva in an interview with the press.

Admiral Saito, who has spent virtually all his life in the Japanese navy, said it was his sincere hope that an agreement would be reached by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, enabling them to limit, if not to reduce, the present too heavy expensive naval establishments.

While some critics in Japan have never been satisfied with the Washington naval agreement, it was Admiral Saito's opinion that no attempt should be made now to tamper with the capital ship ratio as established at that conference. He said that he had no personal opinion as far as the application of the 5-5-3 ratio to auxiliaries was concerned, declaring that it would be necessary for the expert of the three powers to discuss this at length in order to determine a proper ratio. When the various facts and figures, combined with the actual needs of each power, were presented, he felt that a decision on this question of the auxiliary ship ratio should not be difficult.

Rear Admiral Saito was positive that Japan would not raise the question of immigration at the conference.

### Resolution in Chamber

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—Naval disarmament may well be accomplished apart from general disarmament, in the opinion of Jean Le Cour Grandmoulin, co-author in the Chamber of Deputies of a resolution seeking the abolition of battleships and battle cruisers by international agreement. M. Grandmoulin said that the plan of M. Paul-Boncour, French representative at the preparatory disarmament commission, to make naval disarmament part of a general scheme to limit armaments, was seductive, but that the problem was too vast and complex for the preparatory delegates to risk "drowning themselves in generalities at the risk of bringing to birth unpleasant skepticism and conforming the impression that it will be impossible of success." It would be better to realize a partial accord under the Resolution introduced by him and his colleagues calling for the limitation of naval armaments, than to depend on an all-inclusive conference, M. Grandmoulin thinks.

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## PAN-PACIFIC NATIONS AIDED

(Continued from Page 1)

Ocean. This vast sea is now one of the world's highways of commerce, and its industrial progression is challenging the attention of practical minds. It is taking its strategic place as the largest of oceans, its commonwealths, its commerce among all commerce of the world.

Nowhere on the globe is found so many groups and such an innumerable number of islands, in size from up-shooting rocks to the island continent of Australia. The untouched wealth of the Pacific invites a new spirit of exploration, for here we find climates of all variety, soil of all kinds, riches in every form.

One of the major subjects for discussion before this conference involves reclamation, that modern science of engineering upon which depends the productivity of much of the earth's tillable lands. In the United States, our reclamation progress during the past quarter of a century has been epochal. Our conquest of the desert by inland rivers is a chapter in reclamation history which makes us proud of our progress in conservation.

But while we in America were striving for the full benefits of modern reclamation, Australia, the sixth continent of the world—for indeed its area approximates that of the United States—was responding amazingly to the engineering skill of a great builder. That engineer today is the directing hand of the reclamation forces of the United States Government.

**Education a Vital Subject**  
Education and its applicability to human progress constitutes the important phase of our program at this conference. Modern people expect to form, strengthen and express their national ideals largely through education carried on in public school systems. In our meetings we shall consider those international aspects of education which relate to exchange of educational thought between nations, standards of child life and vocational training.

This national business of education has developed a general appreciation of the value and the rights of child life. We of the Pacific cannot afford to permit our populations to be any less illustrious or less physically sound than those of other countries. It will be well to consider at this meeting how we may best and most quickly improve our standards of literacy and physical fitness.

Our host, the Territory of Hawaii, recently entered upon the policy of extending vocational education which was begun in other parts of the United States and in Canada about a decade ago. The old and often effective plan of training for the vocations through apprenticeship, separate and apart from the schools cannot supply, either in quality or

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## BOSTON GREETED EARL OF DENBIGH

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh arrived here today from Liverpool on the Cunard Line steamer Scythia. They were met in the lower harbor by a delegation from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company who boarded the Scythia and accompanied them to the dock. The Earl is the commander of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, said to be the oldest military company in England, and of which the Boston company is said to be an offshoot.

Maj. Charles A. Malley, commander of the Boston Ancients, headed a reception committee which included Lieut. Paul O. Curtis, Lieut. Harry E. Gleason, Capt. Francis Hawkes Appleton, Capt. Thomas H. Ratigan and Capt. William N. McKenna.

The Earl was the object of a battery of motion picture and still photographers, which kept him and the reception committee busy for over an hour while the Scythia steamed up the Bay. At the pier they were met by Edward R. Warren of 22 Chestnut Street, who will be the host of the Earl and Countess for the next two days. The countess was formerly Miss Kathleen Emmet of New York.

## COMMERCIAL TEACHERS WILL MEET IN BOSTON

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Talks will be given on Thursday afternoon by Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, and Anna Garlin Spencer of New York, author, lecturer and minister. On Friday morning L. Gilbert Duke of St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. F. L. Hoffman of the Babson Institute, and on Saturday morning Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education for Maine, and Edward A. Filene of Boston are to speak.

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Aboard the Scythia were about 1000 passengers, nearly half of whom departed at Boston before the steamer sailed for New York with the balance. Among the passengers

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**Garden Furniture**  
Italian Willow English Teakwood  
Green Painted Iron  
Garden furniture fills its role most successfully when it is decorative without being obtrusive. In this matter each of the charming types in the Belmation collections is so admirably what it should be as to have an almost classic fitness for its purpose. It is merely a question of which will adapt itself best to one's particular needs.  
For a paved or flagged court or terrace near the house, for tea or luncheon out of doors, nothing could be more pleasantly in the picture than the chic little iron garden tables and chairs painted in a crisp cool lettuce green, in the spirit of those so often seen in gardens abroad. Glass-topped tables with black wrought iron frames, designed to hold a flower pot in the pedestal under the transparent top, are decorative and amusing and very attractive when associated with the green painted pieces. The English garden chairs, settees and tables, made from the teakwood of old battleships, have an almost indestructible sturdiness that adapts them perfectly to use on the lawn, or in some pleasant lingering place among the borders themselves. The Italian willow furniture like the painted iron is especially in order for a terrace or roof garden. And its airy coolness and great comfort are as much in its favor as its rustic simplicity and grace of line.  
**Iron Garden Pieces**  
Painted iron garden tables, 36 inches in diameter, \$50. Matching armchairs, \$30. Side chairs, \$15.  
Wrought iron Armonville tables, round and oblong, in different sizes, \$60, \$75 and \$80.  
**English Teakwood**  
5-foot settees, \$95. Armchairs, \$60; 3-tier tea or coffee tables, \$60.  
**Italian Willow**  
Settees with gracefully curving top and end pockets, \$125. Matching armchairs, \$55.  
Fourth Floor, Bridge Between Old and New Buildings







ADVISES BUYING  
ANTHRACITE NOW

President of Boston Coal Exchange Says \$2,250,000 Would Be Saved to Public

The price reduction up to 75 cents a month on anthracite, made effective today by coal dealers in Boston, offers an opportunity for provident house holders in New England to make an aggregate saving of \$2,250,000 or more on their coal bills for next winter. W. A. Clark, president of the Coal Exchange of Boston, commented today. According to Mr. Clark, it is generally expected in the coal industry that the price of anthracite will rise again at least 50 cents a ton by Sept. 1.

Estimating that there is room in the cellars of private houses of New England for about 3,000,000 tons of anthracite, Mr. Clark said that the storage of this amount by consumers during the summer will aid materially in relieving the demand on the mines and railroads next winter as well as giving the consumers a saving on this amount of fuel.

**Storage of 3,000,000 Tons**  
This storage of 3,000,000 tons in cellars, together with the 2,000,000 tons of anthracite which can be stored in dealers' yards would meet approximately half of New England's annual requirements for this fuel. The only other place where it can be stored is at the mines and this does not solve the transportation problem.

The 10,000,000 tons of anthracite burned each winter in New England represents about 18 per cent of the 55,000,000 tons annually produced by the anthracite mines, Mr. Clark said.

**Would Help Relieve Traffic**  
"Our means of transportation from the mines is primarily the railroads," he added. "In fact, all coal must leave the mine by rail. The fuel which arrives by water is transferred from boats to cars. The all-rail routes are able to move about 7,000,000 tons of anthracite annually without difficulty, provided the freight is offered in reasonably regular proportions, but they cannot move this tonnage, along with other freight, if it is offered all at one time, any more than the mines can furnish all the coal needed at one time."

"Although there is no shortage of anthracite and no labor trouble in the anthracite fields is anticipated, there is urgent need for the provident householder to buy and take coal now."

"If the consumer will do his part in looking after next winter's fuel needs in advance, it will mean far better conditions for the improvident ones next fall."

Collection of 10,000 Rare Coins  
Gift to Yale University Library

The Rev. William Henry Owen Turns Over Results of 40 Years' Work Covering America, All of Europe and Many Odd Corners of World

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11 (Special).—Yale University announces that the Rev. William Henry Owen, rector of Holy Trinity Church of New York City, has presented the university library with a valuable collection of coins from many parts of the world, containing approximately 10,000 specimens. Mr. Owen, the university announcement said, spent 40 years in making the collection, with Yale as the final disposition always in mind.

Besides the United States, the collection covers Mexico, the modern Orient, England, from the time of William the Conqueror; France from the days of Charlemagne, and all of Europe from the fifteenth century up to the present, as well as many odd corners of the world.

**Washington Coins**  
In the American collection are coins of the thirteen colonies, Washington coins with the head of George Washington, generally believed to have been struck in England, and distributed in the United States; and a complete series of dates of copper cents and half-cents, among which are to be found some of the finest known specimens, many of them being exceedingly rare.

The American collection includes also the rare elephant half-penny of Carolina, struck in 1694, before Carolina was divided. Another extremely rare piece is that of Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful attempt to found a colony in Virginia at the end of the sixteenth century. The New England shilling of 1650, struck in Boston, is also in the collection. The "Bryan Dollars" of 1896, with 100 cents worth of silver in every dollar, made by Tiffany and the Gorham Company of New York City, are also included.

The largest coin in the entire collection is four inches in diameter, a five-crown silver piece of the seventeenth century of Julius, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, Germany. The basis of the French Collection is the collection of David Proskow. This collection, which Mr. Proskow spent almost 50 years in gathering, is unusually complete, from the time of Henry of Navarre. Of special note in this French Collection are the One-Ecu pieces from Louis XIII to the end of the old Bourbon dynasty; the series of Napoleons I, and a set of Patterns of the second republic of which it is said that no other one exists outside of France.

**Russian Series**  
The Russian Series, among many gems, contains the great copper of Catherine II, said to be the largest copper piece ever struck, and the platinum piece of Nicholas I. Of special interest in the Mexican coins are the silver pieces of Charles and Johanna, struck in the city of Mexico early in the sixteenth century, the first coins minted on the Western Hemisphere.

The coins of the later Roman Empire and of Germany in the nineteenth century are the most brilliant of all the series in the collection, and are masterpieces of the engravers' and die-makers' art. Many of them are of great size, pieces of two, three, four and five crowns. Many are so small as to be almost microscopic.

SOUSA IS HONORED  
BY LEGIONNAIRES

Croscup-Pishon Post Entertains at Luncheon

Lieut. Commr. John Philip Sousa, bandmaster, was the guest today of the Croscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion at a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, was also a guest at the luncheon and presented Commander Sousa.

In the morning the bandmaster, who is filling an engagement with his band at the Metropolitan Theatre, called on Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the First Naval District, at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown. Commander Sousa also visited the historic frigate Constitution. A boatswain "piped" him over the side, where he paused to salute the quarter deck before making a tour of the vessel. On the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the launching of the frigate Commander Sousa composed and dedicated the march "Old Ironsides." Referring to the campaign to raise funds for restoring the vessel, Commander Sousa expressed his wishes for its success.

Invited guests at the Legion luncheon included: Admiral Andrews, Capt. H. D. Cook and Capt. J. D. Willard of the Navy Yard. Ralph Plender of the New England Conservatory of Music; Paul Taylor, manager of the Mason & Hamlin Band, and three soloists appearing with Commander Sousa's band. Travers D. Carman, commandant of the Croscup-Pishon Post, presided at the luncheon.

METHODISTS CLOSE  
AMESBURY MEETING

AMESBURY, Mass., April 11 (Special).—The ninety-eighth session of the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church came to a close last evening with the reading of the appointments. Dr. Clarence True Wilson was the speaker at the observance of the anniversary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals.

Bishop H. Lester Smith ordained the following deacons: H. R. Brennan, Tilton, N. H.; George W. Wiseman, North Salem, N. H.; W. J. Cellard, Lawrence; Kenneth Carmichael, Pittsburgh, N. H.; Clyde E. Little, Epping, N. H. The following elders were ordained: Philip S. Nason, Merrimacport, Mass.; C. E. Savage, Chesterfield, N. H.; Franklin P. Frye, Quincy, Mass.

GROWTH OF GIRL  
SCOUTS IS TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)  
ment throughout its territory by the volunteer workers and interested women of the local communities. Several meetings were held at which from 30 to 40 towns were represented by those attending and splendid cooperation was given everywhere. The rapid growth of the movement, it is said, is all the more remarkable because the communities are so scattered, with no central headquarters in the center of the territory itself.

Two patrol leaders' meetings were held during the year, run entirely by the Girl Scouts themselves without adult assistance. At one of them, 13 towns were represented. These reports formed the "high light" of a long program at the annual meeting of interest to thousands. Mrs. F. M. Johnson, commissioner of Swampscott, opened the meeting; announcements were made by Mrs. William Hunt of Lexington, chairman of the State Camp Committee; Mrs. Helen Clark Phillips, editor of the Girl Scout Trail; and Mrs. Arthur W. Hart, state commissioner, and Mrs. James J. Storror.

Reports were read by Miss Potter and also Miss Marion M. Bill, secretary; Mrs. J. L. Sturtevant of Sudbury, past treasurer; Miss Beatrice Lothrop, registrar, and informally by other leaders of the movement. The nominating committee's report was read by Mrs. Frances Sill of Westboro. A surprise feature was a monologue by Miss Ruth Wisner, Girl Scout director of Fall River.

The principal address of the day closed the meeting, by Mrs. Gardner Pearson of Lowell, on "Scouting in Education and Education in Scouting."

**STUDENTS GET EXTRA RECES**  
—FALL RIVER, Mass., April 11 (P).—Technical High School students, whose school was burned yesterday, have been given an extra vacation of one week until plans for classes are drawn up by the school board. Original vacation plans set next week for the spring holiday. Double shift classes are the possible solution of the problem. The school board has petitioned the Legislature for \$1,500,000 to erect a new school.

**POSTAL CHANGE OPPOSED**  
Members of Boston Local 100, National Federation of Postal Clerks, are holding their annual election of officers and delegates to the national convention today and on Wednesday. John A. Kelley is now president of the local. At its meeting in the Hotel Brewster yesterday several speakers objected to the recent consolidation of the Cambridge-Dorchester-Roxbury carrier mail at the Back Bay Post Office as "an experiment costly, inefficient and difficult to maintain."

**CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN NAMED**  
BRAINTREE, Mass., April 11 (Special).—Louis A. Frothingham, Representative in Congress, has accepted the general chairmanship of the Thayer Academy fifth anniversary fund, Everett S. Litchfield, treasurer of the school, said today. Mr. Frothingham will be assisted by many alumni and friends of Thayer, who will ask fellow graduates and the general public for \$110,000, to be used for a new assembly hall, endowment and scholarships.

**NEW HOTEL IS VIEWED**  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 11 (Special).—The lobby and halls of the new Hotel Northampton were thronged last night with more than 1000 visitors at the opening of the \$375,000 structure which will be formally opened to the public on April 15 with a stockholders banquet. Benjamin E. Cook, first mayor of Northampton and Mrs. Cook were the first to register. A Colonial theme is followed throughout the structure.

**GOVERNOR CUTS ROAD BILL**  
Governor Fuller today returned to the House the bill for the widening and extension of Nashua and Causeway Streets adjoining the North Station with the recommendation that the expenditure authorized for \$1,200,000 to \$1,000,000.

MORE GOOD NEWS  
ASKED BY CLERGY

Better Proportioned Picture Should Be Presented, Congregationalists Say

The Suffolk North Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers today made public a resolution commending the efforts of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches to obtain more constructive news and less crime news to give a better proportioned picture. As a contribution to the press the Federation has prepared a series of articles on church achievements which many newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, are using.

"With a few notable exceptions," the Congregational resolution says, "the press has used its growing influence mainly, by featuring and even exaggerating the news value of crime and scandal."

"We do not ask for the suppression of all such news, but for such a sense of proportion as will result in a truer picture of life, rather than a distorted and horrible caricature."

"The policy of financial editors should be made the policy for the news columns of every newspaper. The financial editor does not feature the failures and bankruptcies of the business world. He gives them a place, but place is not found in glaring headlines, while more hopeful news is suppressed. Bankruptcies and failures in life should not be given the most prominent place in the news columns."

"We should further, most respectfully, suggest to our news editors, who apparently delight in featuring the sins and irregularities of such clergymen as fall in their high calling, that if the doling of clergymen have a news value, then fairness demands that at least an equal amount of front page space be allotted to the useful and unselfish work which is being done by clergymen in every parish. We simply ask editors to see to it that the picture of life as sketched by newspaper men be one in which there is recognizable some sense of proportion."

"We wish our friends, the editors, success in their great work and urge them to become helpers in building up life and character rather than destroyers of the same."

PORT HURON (MICH.)  
DEDICATES CHURCH

Historical Sketch Shows Interesting Growth

PORT HURON, Mich. (Special Correspondence).—First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, was dedicated recently. In referring to the exercises, the Port Huron Times-Herald said in part:

The dedication of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Port Huron, took place in the church edifice, Sixty and Union Streets, Sunday. Two services were held. The dedication of a Christian Science church signifies that the edifice is free from debt.

In addition to the regular Sunday order of service, a brief history of the progress of Christian Science in Port Huron was read, both morning and afternoon. In part it follows:

The first steps toward establishing Christian Science in Port Huron were taken in June, 1899, when services were held in a residence at 725 Pine Street with but three attendants. It was not until Nov. 22, 1902, that articles of association were secured, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Port Huron, Mich., was organized.

The first place secured for the holding of services, other than a private home, was Buckbridge Hall on Sixth Street, where on the second floor a room was fitted up, in March, 1908. The first Christian Science lecture was delivered in Port Huron, Oct. 5, of the same year. Moving from Buckbridge Hall to Society Hall, the church organization held its first service in the new quarters April 31, 1904, and established a reading room in the Melrose Block March 1, 1906.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Port Huron, moved to the Masonic Temple in 1913. On July 30, 1919, the place known as the Plant property, corner of Sixth and Union Streets, was purchased. On Oct. 20 of the same year the present structure was completed.

Opening services were held in the new edifice in October, 1920. Church services have been continuous since then.

**NEW NASH SPORT MODEL  
BUILT ON FRENCH LINES**

An indication of the growing influence of the French automobile coach builders' craftsmanship is shown in the lines of the new Nash Advanced Six sport touring car, displayed at the company's showrooms, 640 Commonwealth Avenue. The back curves abruptly and gracefully toward the front so that the car seems to lean forward instead of backward.

The primary purpose of the model, C. P. Rockwell, New England Nash distributor, points out, is for the motorist who prefer the open car when touring into the country, especially in the mountains of New England. Where much of the scenery is touring lies in the mountain peaks which often tower almost directly above the roadway the open touring car affords a wide range of view, he explained.

Heavy wire wheels with balloon tires and extra large nickel drum headlights accentuate the ruggedness of the type. There is a large trunk which fits between the body and the spare wheel in the rear. The chassis, fenders, trunk and the top of the hood are finished in dark colors with a dark border circling the upper edge of the body.

**DESIGNED TO MEET ALL TESTS IN MOUNTAIN TOURS**

The New Nash Advanced Six Sport Touring Model 271, One of the Three New Designs.

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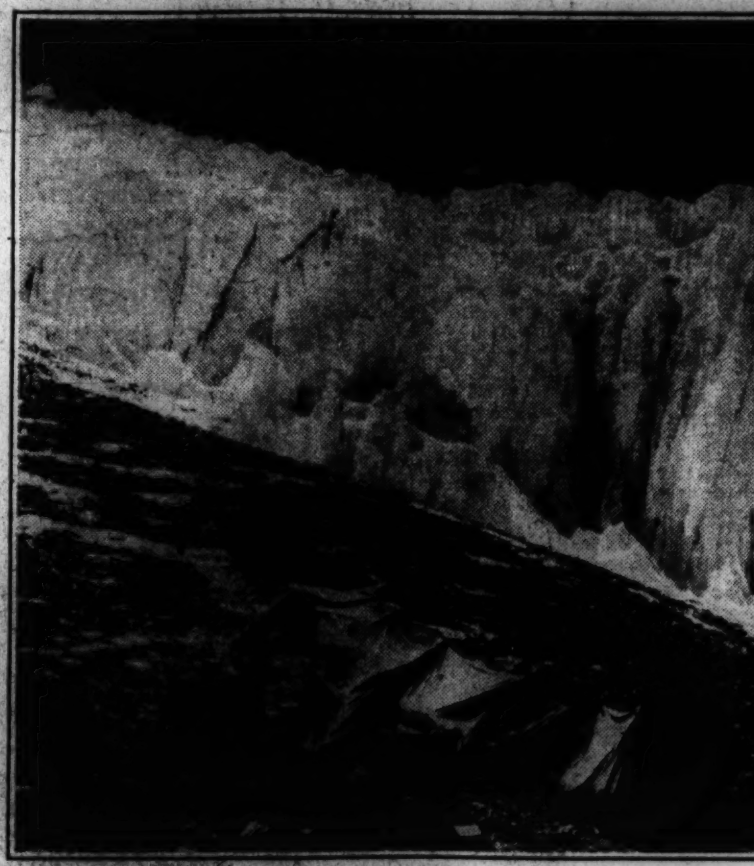
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## An (Ice)olated Spot on Everest



Frozen Lake Camp and Ice Cliff Camp on World's Highest Peak. More Than 2000 Steps Were Cut in This Ice Wall for the Climbers.

PORT HURON (MICH.)  
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Historical Sketch Shows Interesting Growth

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**WOOL RE-EXPORTED  
ON FOREIGN DEMAND**

Considerable withdrawal from warehouses of foreign wool for re-exportation has been reported during the last few days, customs house figures show. This is said to be caused by slow demand from domestic mills and an advance in prices on foreign markets.

Withdrawals included 952 bales of Australian and 302 bales of Montevideo wool, with Germany and Belgium the destinations of more than 1400 bales of the withdrawals. More than 400 bales were sent to England. Prices abroad for several months have been materially higher than on this market, and the inquiry for stock of foreign wool held here has been stimulated by the strengthening tendency of the foreign markets," it was explained.

**DAIRY SITUATION  
TO BE INVESTIGATED**

Commissioners of Agriculture in the six New England states have been asked by the New England Council to make a study of the dairy situation in their states. It was announced at the council's executive offices today.

This action was taken upon the recommendation of the council's agricultural committee, composed of one member of the council from each New England state. Harry R. Lewis of Danville, R. I., chairman of the agricultural committee, told the council at its recent meeting that the marketing of milk has been so affected by chain-store methods of milk distribution as to create new and serious problems vital to the dairy industry in New England.

**NEW AGRICULTURAL  
SPECIALIST IN OFFICE**

STORRS, Conn., April 11 (Special).—Dr. E. A. Perregraux of Providence, R. I., will today begin his duties as marketing specialist and agricultural economist for the extension service of Connecticut Agricultural College, succeeding Frederick W. Waugh, who resigned last fall to become state director of markets in Massachusetts.

Dr. Perregraux has been connected with the department of agricultural economics and marketing at Cornell University since graduating from that institution three years ago. He has specialized in the marketing of food stuffs during the past year, and also conducted research in the operation of country grain stores.

**SIX GOVERNORS  
TO GREET PARTY**

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 11 (Special).—Gov. John E. Weeks and Vermonters on the "Vermont Special" train, which will leave here April 18 on its trip to middle western and Canadian cities, will be greeted by governors of six states, according to letters received from those executives by the Chamber of Commerce committee of the special train.

Under present arrangements, the personnel of the train will be greeted and feted by Governors A. V. Donahy of Ohio, Edward Jackson of Indiana, Lon Smith of Illinois, Fred R. Zimmerman of Wisconsin, Theodore Christianson of Minnesota and Fred W. Green of Michigan.

Letters received from organizations in Columbus, Indianapolis, Springfield (O.), St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison and Lansing, Ind., indicate that the train will have a series of cordial welcomes all along the route.

**WILL SPEAK IN FRENCH**  
Mme. Roulet-Pavey, member of the Societe de Lectures et de Recitation de Paris, will speak in French at the Women's City Club tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. She will read from three modern French plays, prefacing each scene by a review of the play and a discussion of its underlying purpose. She will also speak of Sacha Guitry and his "Mozart" which has recently been presented in Boston.

**TROLLEY SERVICE TO CEASE**  
NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 11 (Special).—Trolley service between this city and Hatfield will be discontinued on Wednesday and bus service will begin operation Thursday morning. The trolley tracks running to Hatfield probably will be removed soon. The buses will operate on approximately the same schedule as that of the trolleys.

**EVENING FEATURES  
FOR MONDAY, APRIL 11**  
EASTERN STANDARD TIME  
CRO, Ottawa, Ont. (485 Meters)  
7:45 p. m.—Concert program. 8:30 p. m.—Concert program. 10—Dance program.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (500 Meters)  
8 p. m.—"Entertainers." 8:30—"Cry of the Cleaners." 9 to 11—From WEAF. WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (425 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Organ recital from Hotel Statler. 8:30—"Mortgages," fifth lecture of a course in Real Estate. 9—A. Francis Harrington. 1—Leo Reisman and his orchestra. 7:30—WJZ. "Roxy Grace." 8:30—The Four Star Shamrock. Michael C. Hanafan. Thomas Ryan, John P. Delaney, Daniel Murphy, Chicago Drum Corps. 10:30—Light opera hour. 10:30—Vincent Breglio and his solo orchestra. 11—Weathe's orchestra.

WREX, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)  
4 p. m.—News. 4:10—Aime Dickerson, pianist. 4:25—Ferncroft orchestra. 5:35—Popular variety program. 6—Joe Jones and his orchestra. 6:35—News. 6:45—Highway bulletins from Boston Automobile Club. 6:45—Big Brother Club. 7—Wintu's orchestra. 7:30—Light opera hour. 7:30—The Friendly Maids. 11—From New York. 10:45—Musical program. 11:30—The Friendly Maids. 11:35—Time signals and news.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (480 Meters)  
4 p. m.—"Dok." 5:30—Eisenberg and his orchestra. 6:30—Popular selections by Billy Cotton. 4:30—News. 5:45—Theatrical hour—visits to the theaters. 5:45—Day in Finance. 6:30—Live stock and meat report. 6:45—Katy Kidder Klub. 6:30—Eisenberg. 6:45—Movie news.



TAX BILL VETO  
BEFORE HOUSEGovernor Fuller Withholds  
Comment on Statement  
of Mayor Nichols

Governor Fuller today made no further comment upon his demand for a reduction in the Boston tax limit, and so permitted the matter to go to the House of Representatives upon his veto message of Friday without a reply to the statement and letter made public by Mayor Nichols in behalf of the \$13 limit.

Mayor Nichols made a second attack upon the Governor's position yesterday in a letter in which he quoted Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor of Boston, as saying that the chairman of the Finance Commission, and George U. Crocker, former city treasurer, as endorsing the present financial policy, and called upon the Governor to consider withdrawing the veto message from the Legislature.

In this letter the Mayor said that the policy of using back tax collections to reduce the tax limit is a policy abandoned in Boston 34 years ago as resulting not in a saving but in extra loss in interest charges for borrowing. He cited a list of the last 10 mayors of the city as having followed the policy he advocates, and said that none of the 12 governors since Gov. William E. Russell, in whose administration the old plan was dropped, had seen fit to "try to force upon Boston this outworn policy."

NEW ROLLS-ROYCE  
CAR 'THE PHANTOM'Company Announces Product  
at \$2000 Increase in Price

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11 (Special).—Rolls-Royce of America today announced production in the United States of a new model, called the New Phantom, with one-third more power, representing the first distinct change in this car in 15 years, at an increase in price of \$2000.

Other innovations which Rolls-Royce engineers consider a distinct improvement are the six-brake system controlled by Servo and a 35-point system of lubrication operated by single motion from the driver's seat.

In announcing the Phantom, Henry J. Fuller, president and chairman of the Rolls-Royce board, said: "Rolls-Royce engineers have constructed a reciprocating engine whose steady flow of power can only be compared with the steam turbine, and have even achieved greater silence and safety of operation than previously believed possible. The central lubrication is the greatest invention since the self-lubricating roller, since it permits the universal use of motorcars, while the central lubrication permits the universal use of motorcars without neglect and without labor. The six-brake Servo controlled system makes the Phantom the safest of all fast cars."

The "Forty-Fifty" chassis hitherto manufactured will be sold as heretofore.

Possibilities of Camera Art  
Revealed in Y. M. C. U. ExhibitNotable Collection of Portrait and Landscape Prints  
Shows What Can Be Done With Lens and Shutter—  
Unusual Effects Obtained With Varied Subjects

More than 100 prints, the work of members of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union Camera Club, are on view today in the nineteenth annual exhibition at Union Hall, 45 Boylston Street. The exhibit, arranged under the direction of Frank R. Fraple, editor of American Photography, is eloquent endorsement of an opinion which has been growing among art critics in this country and which counts this annual event one of the greatest importance in the field of photography.

Twenty-two members of the club have contributed to the collection, which is not limited to any small number of subjects but which has borrowed its stimulus from the tangibles and the intangibles, from Cape Cod and the upper New England hills, from Switzerland, from the Orient, near and far, from sea and inland neighborhoods, from the modes of realism and impressionism, variously to make a surprisingly rich chronicle of artistic photography.

Inasmuch as arrangements may be made for the purchase of prints of the exhibited pictures there is pleasant prospect that the skill they represent in the evolution of camera use may receive notice far beyond the neighborhood which has given impetus to the building of the Camera Club.

A few individual contributions seem especially to merit note. Readers of

New England newspapers and of magazines printed heretofore devoted to camera art are familiar with the exquisite photography of Raymond E. Hanson, who has contributed to this exhibit an admirable print of the coach house at Mr. Ford's Wayside Inn and a

are included in the collection of Ralph Osborne.

W. H. C. Pillsbury shows portraits exclusively, and perhaps the one of Herbert B. Turner is most characteristic of his particular theory of camera portraiture.

No single contribution, no group of contributions can be singled out as the best in the collection. For, according to the varied theories of their artists, each group and each individual print is a study in camera technique, as it varies under the application of any of a number of interpretations possible to this art which, comparatively recently, has been cultivated as providing a means of expression and delineation not found in any other medium. The exhibit continues through Saturday, April 16.

For character study there is "The Antiquarian," by James M. Andrews, quite different in its treatment and manner from this artist's "Bit of Jamaica" and "Byway in Jamaica." Leonard Cranage, who combined subtle photography with his sculpturing gifts, has taken liberally from Gloucester, where his summer studio is, for the subjects of his seven contributions. "The Studio Gateway," "East Gloucester," and "Low Tide" are especially notable.

In lighter vein, Paul D. Emmons takes "Sonny" and "Applesauce" for his subjects. Mr. Fraple, leaning toward the architectural both in its formal meaning and in its relationship to natural surroundings, contributes "The Cave of the Nymphs," "Notre Dame Academy," and "A Dream of Empire: Fleeting of the Clouds," among others. Two water-turret impressions, one from Nantucket, the other from Gloucester,

particularly beautiful view of the Concord River.

John McCormack, tenor, gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. He was assisted by Jean Bedetti, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist. The program:

Songs—"Minnelied" (Old German Love song—1460); Handel, "Enjoy the Sweet Elysian Groves" from "Alcina"; "La Procession"; Bantock, "Desolation"; Donaudy, "L'orgue sereni e cari"; Elgar, "She Not Pasturing Fair"; Folk, "No, Not More Welcome"; "The Ballymore-Ballad"; and "The Snowy-Breasted Pearl"; Dunn, "The Bitterness of Love"; Quilter, "Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal"; Tchaikovsky, "Just for Today"; Edwin Schneider, "Blue Eyes Still Shine"; For violin: Cervetto, "Adagio and Allegro"; Valentin, "Allegro"; Bach, "Arioso"; Schubert, "L'abbellie"; Schumann, "Evening Song"; Van Goens, "Scholar's Poppy"; and "The Bitterness of Love".

It is seldom that two musicians with talents so delicately balanced are brought together in a joint recital. Thus it came about that those fortunate enough to secure a foothold within the hall were doubly rewarded. Each artist offered music which was, for the most part, of more than average worth.

Mr. McCormack, in opening the program, sang the "Minnelied" in a manner neither sentimental nor perfunctory. The singer himself seemed to be the lover, of that romantic type of Minnesota and Meistersingers, appealing to the lady of his choice.

Reviewing the song by Handel, one can but speak in terms of highest praise, although it was obvious that the singer was sorely handicapped by a distressing huskiness. Yet there was no hesitancy, no faltering. One felt that he not only finished a difficult piece of vocalizing in the grand style, but could, without pause, repeat the performance if necessary. No wonder on the program was John McCormack's complete control of breath and vocal organ more in evidence. We venture the opinion that few tenors on the concert stage today are as well prepared to sing this difficult aria.

Another excellent song was "Desolation" by Bantock. Here is music worthy the text and a text worthy the effort of Bantock. There is in this song that vague, indefinite something which, for want of a better word, we designate as "atmosphere." Mr. McCormack sang it in a manner which will linger in the memory of at least one of his auditors. It is impossible to marshal by name all the numbers deserving special mention. Enough perhaps to say that Mr. McCormack gave his usual wholly delightful performance.

So also did Mr. Bedetti. With bow arm under perfect control and possessed of a vibrato than which there are few better, he is equipped to give as he gave yesterday, a better word, we designate as "atmosphere." Mr. McCormack sang it in a manner which will linger in the memory of at least one of his auditors. It is impossible to marshal by name all the numbers deserving special mention. Enough perhaps to say that Mr. McCormack gave his usual wholly delightful performance.

Both artists were given reliable and discriminating support by Mr. Schneider, whose accompaniments contributed not a little to the success of the program, and whose song gave no end of pleasure to the audience.

I. C. C. COTTON RATES  
SUSTAINED BY COURTRailroads Lose Appeal on  
Rates From Oklahoma East

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Rail and water rates on cotton shipped from Oklahoma by way of Galveston, Tex., to New York and New England ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were sustained today by the Supreme Court in a case appealed by the Rock Island and the St. Louis-San Francisco railroads.

The rates affected cotton from points in Oklahoma to points in the eastern trunk line and New England

territories and eastern Canada. The commission's order, which the railroads protested, was issued upon complaint of the Houston cotton exchange and board of trade, the Galveston cotton exchange and board of trade, the Dallas cotton exchange and the Oklahoma state cotton exchange.

The order required the railroads to make joint rail and water and rail-water-and-rail rates 4 cents per hundred pounds below the all-rail rates then prevailing.

STATE G. A. R. TO HOLD SIXTY-FIRST MEETING

The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, and its auxiliary organizations, will open their annual convention in Faneuil Hall tomorrow. Henry A. Monk of Braintree, senior vice-commander of the G. A. R., will preside over the two-day session which marks the sixty-first encampment of the department.

Frank A. Walsh, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., is expected to come from his home in Wisconsin to attend the conference. Commander Walsh will be accompanied by Col. George A. Hoxley, his chief-of-staff. Reports will be presented tomorrow morning and in the afternoon the election of officers will take place. The banquet will be held at Ford Hall on Wednesday evening, closing the convention. Other organizations holding their annual conferences include the Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and the Sons of Union Veterans Auxiliary.

Numerous changes in the personnel of officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs are to be made at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the organization which has just been called for May 17-19 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. This is in accordance with the rules which place a limit of two years on all officers except the treasurer. Directors are elected for three years. Mrs. Arthur Devens Potter of Springfield, who was elected president last year, is recommended for re-election. Mrs. Frederick S. Davis of Boston, treasurer, also is nominated for re-election.

Nominations for the other offices are as follows: First vice-president, Mrs. A. A. Packard, Springfield; second vice-president, Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, Belmont; third vice-president, Mrs. Frank P. Bennett, Weymouth; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, Whitinsville; clerk, Mrs. Edwin L. Pridie, Somerville; assistant clerk, Mrs. Allen V. Mosher, Waltham; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles, Woburn.

New directors to take the places of those retiring in the following districts are Mrs. Philip H. Tirrell, District 8; Mrs. Lewis R. Hovey, District 10; Mrs. George H. Sawyer, District 11; Mrs. P. H. Lynch, District 14; District 3 director yet to be announced.

The nominating committee for 1927-28 includes Mrs. Joseph C. Otis, Boston, chairman; Mrs. Charles P. Bates, Brighton; Mrs. J. Horberry Libby, Weymouth; Mrs. Edward A. Rice, Deerfield; Mrs. Frank E. Underwood, Natick. The present nominating committee includes Mrs. Joseph S. Leach, chairman; Mrs. George B. Churchill, Mrs. George A. Mellon, Mrs. Franklin Russell and Dr. Lillian G. Perry.

The music program to be given on May 17 promises to be a feature of the convention as important as any detail of business that may come before that body as it is intimately connected with the regular fine art activities of the clubs and presents to the federation some of the year's accomplishments, along these lines. Rehearsals are going on weekly at the Copple-Plaza Hotel with Mrs. F. Otis Drayton, state chairman of music, in charge.

Of the six episodes, the first is to present an Indian ceremonial. Mrs. Cyrus Dallin, an authority on Indian subjects, is co-operating in the work of the episode. Mrs. D. A. Harrington, seventh district, and Mrs. Russell Hall of the eighth district, and Mrs. Francis of the twelfth district, are in charge of the episode.

The second episode is colonial with Mrs. Francis Bagnall of the first district.

Drunk drivers convicted. Convictions of drunken automobile drivers in the campaign to eliminate them from the roads in Massachusetts continued at a high rate last week. According to the report today by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, 84 persons were convicted of drunken driving, received jail sentences. Five were committed to jail, 16 appealed and five sentences were suspended.

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PAVING PROFITS  
ARE CRITICIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

are to be done on the same street and within the same block, the attempt is made to treat each as a separate job.

The assertion that most of the patching jobs are small, and, therefore, must be paid for at the high rate, is not justified. It has been found that the contractors frequently wait until they have an accumulation of small jobs before they go upon the streets to make repairs.

The amounts which they have received from the city and from the public service corporations indicate that their work has been in substantial amounts. Thus, the amount which the favored contractors together received from the city and from the public service corporations in the year 1926 exceeded \$285,000.

The communication to the Mayor concludes: "The facts relating to the patching of bituminous pavements are sent to you in order that you may give them consideration in any present or future awarding of the annual patch-paving contract. The system of designating contractors to repair pavements for the public service corporations at fixed prices and of favoring contractors for city work without public competition at the exorbitant prices so fixed was established in a previous administration. It was continued by Your Honor in the first year of your administration and appears to be in effect at present."

Many New Officers to Be Named by Federation of Women's Clubs

Numerous changes in the personnel of officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs are to be made at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the organization which has just been called for May 17-19 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. This is in accordance with the rules which place a limit of two years on all officers except the treasurer. Directors are elected for three years. Mrs. Arthur Devens Potter of Springfield, who was elected president last year, is recommended for re-election. Mrs. Frederick S. Davis of Boston, treasurer, also is nominated for re-election.

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## Music in Boston

Philharmonic Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon at the Boston Opera House, Ethel Leginska led her Philharmonic Orchestra through its closing concert. For this, she had assembled classics and novelty, and the net result of the novelty was to throw little emphasis on the orchestra itself. Only two pieces were entirely given over to the men, and these were brief. Weber's "Eury-anthe" Overture and Berlioz's "Rakoczy March" began and ended the program. In the first, warmth and color of tone prevailed; in the second a brisk, surging of rhythms covered various deficiencies apparently due to hurried preparation.

Of novelty, Miss Leginska had chosen two kinds, mechanical and musical. One would assume that no novelty could attach itself to any performance of Beethoven's C minor Concerto, Op. 37. But one is tempted to remark to the contrary, "Lead it to Leginska." The solo part of the first movement was played by a mechanical recording Miss Leginska had made previously, while in the second and third movements she played in person. The outside part of the symphony of the mechanical recording in conjunction with the orchestra was that the conductor, the orchestra and the audience were principally concerned with one problem, which resolved itself into a question, Would the record and the orchestra meet? As it happens they did meet, but once they almost missed each other. There is something so inevitable and changeless about the recording, that the conductor and the players must adapt themselves to it. The difficulty occurs, not in the portions record is playing, but in the portions given over to the orchestra alone. Suppose the conductor sees fit to retard the tempo. Then that retard must be amended by hurrying the rest of the passage to meet the solo which will enter after the time usually required for traversing that particular passage. In this way, individual readings are almost precluded, but yesterday's audience found it engrossing, if a little disturbing, to follow the entrances of the solo. Once when a space of several seconds of silence slipped by, it was plain that Miss Leginska had hurried in her eagerness to hold herself to the given time. The recording, in itself, was excellently done, and heard apart from an orchestra would have held interest. It was the attempt to play a group of pieces in an inflexible time limit that made listeners uneasy. When Miss Leginska herself finally turned to the piano, still managing to conduct as well as play, an infinitely freer feeling pervaded the performance. Miss Leginska played the solo part as clearly and inclusively and as exquisitely as she has always done. There is about her present playing an added authoritativeness and an equal technical precision. The Rondo of the Concerto she made light, fragile, yet joyous. Through it all, there was an almost tangible charm.

The other novelty, this one of content, was Malipiero's cantata for solo, a mixed chorus and orchestra, called "The Princess Ulialla." Around a succession of very lovely Italian folk songs, Malipiero has constructed a rather skilled framework which serves as their setting. A herald, sung by Mr. Joseph Lautner, and a narrator, done yesterday by Dorothy Peterson Raynor, keep the mechanism going. Both singers did the best they could with the music given them. Mr. Lautner's part is dramatic in the extreme, even though the lines be brief. He responded to the text by cleverly imbuing his part with an atmosphere of tragedy. Consequently he left a well-marked impression on his listeners. Mrs. Raynor's part was in itself even more stifled, but she made it as straightforward and convincing as was possible. The chorus, gathered together for the performance, sang rhythmically and spiritedly. Of course, one might look for so great a vocal difficulty as this, and stand in the way of its development. It has traveled from Mechan-

ics Hall to the Opera House. It has listed music of varying worth. It has assembled for Boston a new group of players, and has drawn to their support and to the support of the orchestra a large number of followers. Yesterday afternoon, at the close of the concert, Miss Leginska told her audience she hoped they would come to hear her band "next year and the year after that and forever."

London String Quartet

The last of the season's series of chamber concerts given to the Boston public by the London String Quartet took place at the Boston Public Library last evening, when the London String Quartet played. Well before the appointed hour every seat was taken, and the doors were closed. The large presence of audience, which was a most gratifying feature of the evening, was due to the fact that the quartet had been playing at the city as well as the players and the donor. Each of the concerts has drawn a large attendance, and it may well be assumed that the promised series for the coming season will draw equally large numbers.

The players of the London Quartet—James Levey, first violin; Thomas W. Petre, second violin; C. Warwick Evans, viola, and H. Waldo Warner, cello—chose an admirable program. The first of Beethoven's Rasoumowsky Quartet, by a number of Indian sketches from the pen of Grieg and Ravel's quartet comprised the music. The Beethoven Quartet, well known as it is, served largely as an exposition of the method of the players, who took part in the recent Beethoven Centenary at Symphony Hall. They were heard to better advantage last evening than when the vast expenses of Symphony Hall housed them, but they renewed many earlier impressions. The men are musicians of fine individual ability. Each draws from his instrument a tone, firm, warmly vibrant tones. Playing together, their fusion is smoothly welded and productive of sensuously beautiful tone. But that fusion is not so complete that the listener forgets the individual players. This emphasis on the four members of the quartet rather than on the group as a unit is quite apparently intentional. Without diminishing the coherence and the unity of their playing, the men have secured a strongly characteristic manner of playing.

The Grieg music held real interest for last night's audience. Both sketches are careful mood pictures, the first being the more subjective. The material and the treatment are simple and unassuming; the effect of the whole is unusually stirring. In contrast with the Beethoven which had preceded and the Ravel which followed, the brevity of the sketches heightened their impressiveness.

Povla Frijsch

Returning to Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon for her second concert here this season, Mme. Povla Frijsch drew an unusually large audience. That, no departure from the course of a long program is a tribute to the vitality and charm with which Mme. Frijsch invests her singing.

Mme. Frijsch is, beyond any doubt, a brilliant interpreter of songs. That the beauty of her voice does not match her other abilities detracts little from the impression she makes on her listeners. Our concert stages are crowded with men and women who possess clear, luscious, vibrant voices and make the content, textual and musical of their songs definite, glamorous and poignant. There are few, however, who may be counted quickly and all too briefly. Certainly, in this small group of men and women whose singing means something more than pleasant sounds and technical precision, Mme. Frijsch has a prominent place. The first indication of her clear-headed approach came on Saturday with the programs which were distributed. Not only were the translations of the songs included, but the text of each in the original tongue was also given. The program so compiled added to the comprehension of the audience, and so to the singer's success.

If a song promises dramatic truth and effectiveness, Mme. Frijsch contributes little to vocal difficulties, stands in the way of her choosing it. Not many singers, for example, give

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Marble Quarry Near Roxbury, Vt., Owned and Operated by the Vermont Marble Company. Cutting Machines in Operation May Be Seen on the Floor of the Quarry.

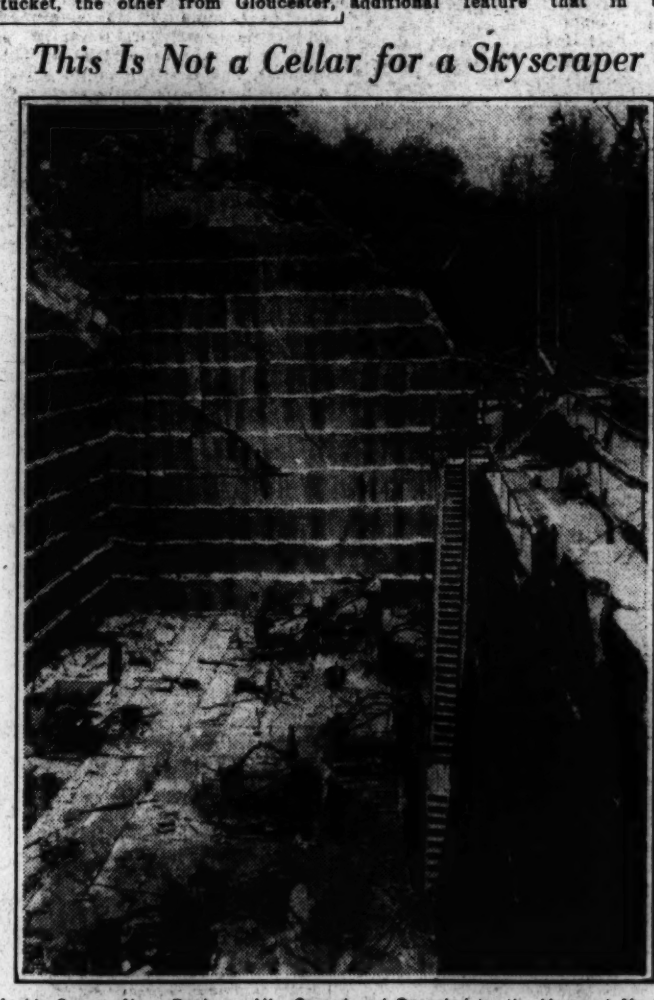
WORKERS RETURN TO WOONSOCKET MILL

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 11 (AP).—More than 300 former employees of the Social Mill of the Manville-Venches Company, textile manufacturers, entered the plant this morning when it was reopened to finish up stock on hand. The opening followed a request by a number of workers.

The mill was closed by the company seven weeks ago with the announcement that it had incurred heavy losses for two years. In addition to those who returned to work, there were more than 100 applicants awaiting places.

AST LEAGUE EVENT TOMORROW

The last of the season's monthly meetings for members and friends of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association will be given at 4 p. m. tomorrow at 40 Mount Vernon Street. Mrs. Charles Hopkinson is to be hostess. Miss Frances K. Curtis will present "Some Impressions at Geneva."



Marble Quarry Near Roxbury, Vt., Owned and Operated by the Vermont Marble Company. Cutting Machines in Operation May Be Seen on the Floor of the Quarry.

locality is what is said to be the deepest quarry in the world.

There are 13 standard varieties of marble taken out of the quarries, but the variations in coloring are almost infinite in number. There are six large quarries operated on the east side of Vermont's western valley, one of which is known as the "Old West Rutland White" vein. The stone quarried in this vein differs widely from that on the west side of the valley where there are extensive quarries. Only one quarry is on the "Eastman" vein which produces the rare and valuable pinkish cream marble which is greatly in demand at the present time.

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cality, particularly on the east side of the valley, is in layers which are practically vertical to a depth of 200 feet, where they take a sharp bend to the east. There are about 16 layers from which the varying grades of marble are taken. At the 200-foot level the layers are not exactly horizontal but keep a slight pitch to the east.

As a rule, the stone at the lower levels is more dense and hard than that found nearer the surface. In the greater number of openings the marble is of no value until the quarry has reached a depth of about 40 feet and this fact means the expenditure of large amounts of money before the operator can realize anything on his investment. At the 200-foot depth, the layers are considerably thinner than at the surface, and this is due, it is said, to the greater pressure at that depth, resulting in a finer texture and more dense stone.

In one of the largest quarries in this section and one of the most unique in the entire marble field, the stone cutters have followed the vein of marble more than 400 feet under the mountain and in the same working, there is an underground tunnel more than 800 feet long, extending in a southerly direction from the opening. In these places the workers are more than 600 feet under the surface. The so-called "covered" and "main" quarries are on the same deposit of stone and are about equal in size and depth and in type of working.

Practically an inexhaustible supply of marble in the various grades exists in this locality, as there are many acres of marble which have never been uncovered, so ample is the supply in the quarries now being operated. All of the workings in this locality are unique in that they are entirely dry, no underground streams of water being encountered. The temperature of the quarries varies but slightly during the summer and winter, the coldest of the cold months the air is a trifle cooler than during the warm season.

Each year the use of marble increases so that at present the output of the quarries in this locality has been practically sold in advance, although large supplies of unused stone are maintained to keep the mills and shops assured of a supply of raw material.

It was slightly over 80 years ago that serious thought was given to getting out the stone in this locality for building purposes and from this crude beginning has grown the present immense business.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northwest wind; Southern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing clouds; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northwest winds.

Western New England: Increasing clouds; probably rain in Maine tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northwest winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the north and middle Atlantic States a period of rain early part of week and again during the latter half; cool at beginning of moderating first part of week and cold middle and latter part.

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## Walls of Nanking Inclose Wide Fields and Tiny Villages

Also Chinese Have Old Walls, Not of Stone but of  
Mutual Distrust, but These, Too, Are  
Becoming Historic Relics

PICTURE A 50-foot gray wall, stretching far across the plain, notching the red sunset sky—a wall huge and menacing, from whose top defending soldiers might easily destroy armies as rocks destroy breakers.

It was over such a wall, high and steep, that English and American women and children, with blankets and sheets around their waists, were lowered recently to escape an excited native mob. The walls of Nanking rise in places 70 feet, and run in a great irregular loop for 21 miles around the city. I believe that no object in all the world rouses in the traveler more of the feeling that he is in an ancient civilization than does this wall of Nanking city, monument to an ancient imperialism, located about 200 miles from Shanghai, on the great Yangtze River.

I first went through the great gate of Nanking's wall on a dark, rainy night in February, 1912. Armed with a special permit signed by President Sun Yat-sen, a friend and I, in a pony carriage, were hurrying out to catch the night sleeper for Shanghai. Approaching the gate, we were challenged by soldiers with fixed bayonets who took our pass to a small hut and then signaled us. Our pony was urged forward to enter the 50-foot tunnel in which, burning dimly, were two or three Chinese paper lanterns, and polished bayonets gleaming in the flickering lights. Great black iron doors, midway in the tunnel, groaned and creaked themselves open, and the pony, responding it seemed to our own feelings, fairly leaped forward into the outer world, to gallop down a stony road into the modern outer city—the new town called Haikwan, from which Shanghai is reached by railway and steamer.

Within the walled city, behind closed gates, was the young first parliament of a great people recently declaring themselves to be a republic. Outside those grim walls, which had seen dynasties come and go, the modern world, which had created the parliament, was represented by lighted streets and sleeping trains, a couple of foreign gunboats and the wide, free stretches of river and countryside.

Hills and Unsettled Fields Within  
The friend with whom I rode that night had gone to Nanking in 1899, 28 years before, with wife and baby, unfortunately arriving at the gate after sunset, and had remained outside the gate all night, with only a couple of steamer rugs, waiting for the dawn, when, together with laborers and ricksha-coolies, he and his wife might enter the city, to begin his years of service. Foreign prestige in the late nineties was not yet established, and as these notes are penned, foreign prestige has apparently gone, possibly forever. During these years that gate has closed at sunset and opened at sunrise, but often, in times of peace, it has been proved that foreigners' prestige, represented by a calling card which guards could not read, has opened the gate at midnight, to let in or out some man or party, without stating any reason whatever. In the future, it will be far less easy, even after peace comes again, for foreigners to get privileges not allowed the Chinese, as so often in the past.

Within this imperial city more than 1,000,000 people could easily be accommodated. But Nanking, in the twentieth century, due to depopulation from frequent wars, is but a shell of its former self.

Passing through the largest gate, the traveler follows a 30-foot dirt or macadamized road through a sparsely settled region for some four miles. Along this road are several scores of foreign residences, including the British Consulate (built on a small hill). Scattered in among these houses, which appear like mansions in contrast to the ordinary Chinese house, are hundreds of Chinese one or two-story houses, with happy children everywhere, and pigs, chickens, and fifty alleys. About two miles up from this gate, on the left hand, are the provincial exhibition buildings, which have been used several times during the last 15 years. About four miles up from the gate, on a hill, stands the old Drum Tower, landmark for a generation which used it to signal to all parts of the city. Immediately to the right of this Drum Tower stands the American Consulate, also on a slight hill. Beyond the consulate, for more than half a mile, are the university buildings, over which Dr. J. E. Williams was president and farther to the right, Gilling Women's College. Immediately beyond the lower stands the hospital. Still beyond that, toward the southern end

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of the city is an area where more than 250,000 Chinese live—the real Nanking, with its normal and customary Chinese life, and its agencies and distributing centers for things Western as well as things Chinese, and numerous missionary and Chinese Christian institutions.

Isolated Villages Within Walls  
Far on either hand are great stretches of open fields, all within the city walls, strange contrast to other Chinese cities, but suggesting what has overtaken the former populous city of several dynasties. At Nanking or Shanghai, the traveler can buy a picture postcard, printed "A Lonely Village in the City of Nanking." Nanking is built on rolling countryside, with hills here and there perhaps 50 feet high on some of which are unpretentious Chinese

pioneers of modern business methods. This new city, Haikwan, is twin to Peking on the opposite side of the river, where ends the railway from Peking. The river is well over half a mile wide, and deep, and engineers say it will never be bridged.

Nanking has always been a center of education and culture. In former days, even within this century, as many as 20,000 students at a time assembled to pass examinations which led to official position. Today, it is a center of the new culture, with much missionary work, and with one of the best of China's national universities, South Eastern, with over 3000 students of college grade, which is exerting a remarkable influence over students and in creating new educational standards for the whole country.

China is a country whose life has been separated by walls—walls of suspicion, separations, parties, cliques, strife and cumbersome inefficiency, when judged by Western standards. Even her method of hand-shaking has this separatist idea, for a man, instead of grasping the hand of his friend with cordiality, puts one hand in the other and shakes them, while his friend does the same. It is safer and more committal, typifying the Oriental lack of frankness. But these walls are giving way before the new attitude which is pervading China.

General Chen's "army" was able to capture Swatow and utilize this city as its base of operations. Those operations, however, were more defensive than offensive. Two years ago the affairs of the Kuomintang having been partially recognized, an expedition against Swatow was carried forward to success, and Chen was driven into the hinterland. But his army was kept intact and within a few months he was able to retake the city.

At the beginning of 1926 the Nationalists, ready to enter upon their present campaign, proceeded again against the Swatow commander, this time with vigor. They ousted him from the city and followed him into the hills, where he himself became a refugee. The Southern army, satisfied that they were finally rid of him, set up a serious municipal administration in Swatow and have maintained it, without challenge, up to the present time.

The city, from all indications, has profited. Not an overzealous Nationalist, but an American citizen, long a resident of Swatow, summarized for me the improvement of affairs which the new administration has brought about.

"For one thing," he said, "city grating has been done away with, and any foreigner here who is familiar with affairs will confirm my statement. The government declared itself against grating and fortified its declaration with a number of executions. The result—for anyone acquainted with the administration of Chinese cities—had been remarkable. City revenues are actually devoted to the purposes for which they are collected."

Many Improvements Noted  
Most striking of the improvements which he listed—and one which is

Interprovincial suspicions and separations are dying away and dialects beginning to take second place to the national language, before transportation, travel, commerce, education, the new emphasis on spiritual qualities of life rather than on material, and the new consciousness that life is more wholesome and more progressive when men work together and trust each other. The ancient glory of Nanking may or may not return, but her walls may or may not be torn down; but a new glory and a new strength are being created, on which the modern China is rising, with constantly decreasing need for walls and constantly increasing frankness, understanding and mutual co-operation. This in spite of the present period of trouble.

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Wholly Different Problem  
"There is one phase of the trouble, however, about which I feel some concern. I do not want to see our Government involved with the British Government there. We have a wholly different problem. Great Britain has its problem in India, which may be affected by the Chinese situation, but we have no problem of that sort and I believe we should continue our national policy."

"We have no interest in encroaching China's nationalistic spirit. It is our duty to make it clear we propose to deal with China as a Nation among the family of nations."

"It seems to me to be our duty to grant autonomy to China. For weak or woe, she should have the right to collect tariffs for the support of her Government. We are being told that the Chinese situation is the result of the activities of the Soviet Government."

"I have no doubt the Russian Government is seeking to advance its own interests in China, like other governments, but I venture to say that the Soviet will not receive any

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Wholly Different Problem



## RADIO

R. G. S. RECEIVER  
ADJUSTMENTS  
EASILY MADEFinal Article Deals With  
Condenser Setting and  
Operation

This is the last of four articles on the R. G. S. receiver. There has been much conjecture as to the meaning of these initials. We may state at this time that the "R." is for A. W. Ready of the National Company, manufacturers of the tuning units; "G." is for David Grimes, author of this article, while "S." is for the Samsen Electric Company, whose audio units are used in this receiver.

One of the most remarkable features of the R. G. S. receiver is the total absence of critical and complicated adjustments. No special delicate adjustments are needed for regeneration, coupling, neutralization or any of the other means usually used to produce good results.

All the parts used are ready to assemble and when they are mounted and connected together, you are all set for operation. Only one minor adjustment is required, that of setting the tuning condensers to a given station so that the midge or vernier condenser can tune to either side of the detector tuning condenser.

The knob of the vernier condenser should be set so that the arrow points directly upward to the "12 o'clock" position when the condenser plates are half out. Next turn the shaft of the volume control so that it will go in a counterclockwise direction and set the pointer to the dot on the panel. Next do the same thing with the battery knob. Then turn the antenna knob as far as it will go in a counterclockwise direction and set the pointer to the "9 o'clock" dot. Turn the plates of the tuning condensers all the way in, turn the dial to the "100" setting, and fasten the dials to the shafts.

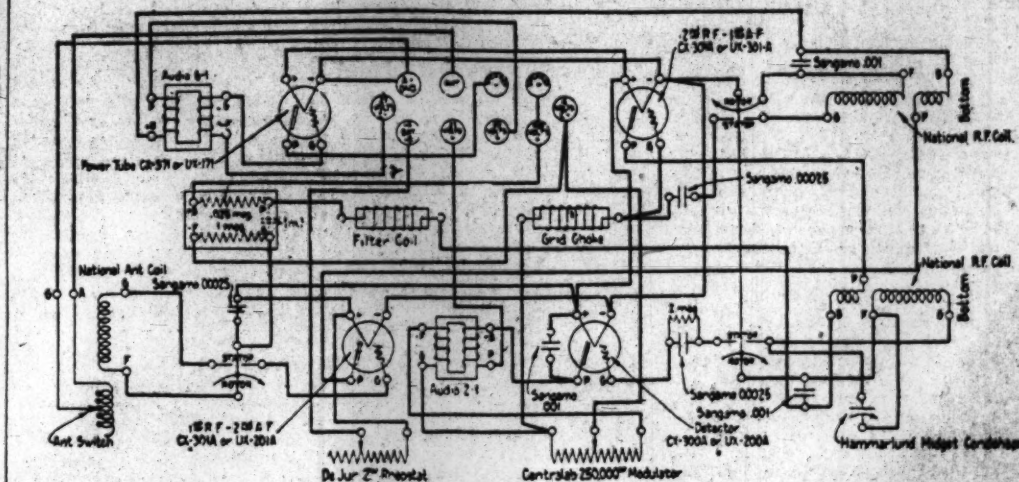
**Condenser Adjustment**  
Turn the pointers of all the knobs to the "12 o'clock" position. Tune in a station at about the "50" setting of the condenser dials. Loosen the rotor of the rear condenser of unit 12, and readjust all the condenser settings, keeping the midge at the 12 o'clock position until the station is tuned in to best advantage. Then fasten the rear condenser rotor to the shaft and the set is ready to operate.

When properly operated, you will be able to get excellent loudspeaker results, not only in the city but also on distant stations. Tuning in distant stations is not accompanied by squeals and whistles. Remember that a little practice with the dials is necessary for best results and that while the set is not critical in operation, you cannot expect to tune in the North Pole on the first try.

While the main controls are the tuning condenser dials, you will find that it will pay you to master the fine points of tuning by making use of the antenna, battery, volume and vernier controls. These controls are not critical, but there is a right and a wrong setting for them, so we will take up their functions one by one.

Average reception, when using a single wire antenna of about 100 feet, is best when the pointer of

## R. G. S. Wiring Diagram



This is a Sort of Combined Schematic and Pictorial Diagram Which Should Prove Quite Easy to Read by All Types of Home Constructors.

The "antenna" knob is at the "12 o'clock" position. Be sure to set the pointer of the antenna knob squarely on the dots.

Weak, distant, short wavelength stations are received with somewhat more volume and selectivity by placing the pointer on the "10:30" or "9 o'clock" dots. This has the effect of shortening the electrical length of the antenna. When the pointer is placed on the "10:30" or "9 o'clock" dots, the stations are received to better advantage from the standpoint of volume by setting the "antenna" knob pointer to the "1:30" or even "3 o'clock" positions. Whenever the setting of the "antenna" knob is changed, a slight readjustment of the left hand tuning dial is necessary.

**Selectivity Control**  
Increased selectivity may be had on any wavelength by moving the "antenna" pointer to the "9" or "10:30 o'clock" positions and retuning the left-hand dial. This retuning is necessary, because changing the electrical length of the antenna detunes the circuit.

Better tone quality on local stations is obtained by setting the "antenna" pointer to the "10:30 o'clock" position. This has the effect of shortening the electrical length of the antenna and reducing the pickup, thus cutting down the energy delivered to the detector and preventing detector overloading.

For use with a short indoor aerial or with no aerial at all, the "antenna" pointer should be set to the "1:30" or "3 o'clock" positions. When reception is desired on a ground alone (no aerial), the ground wire should be connected with the "antenna" binding post instead of with the "ground" post.

The adjustment of the "battery" knob is not particularly important. With a fully charged battery, it should be set at about the "12 o'clock" position. It may be varied either way but should be kept as far as possible toward the counterclockwise position without sacrificing volume. The set is turned off by turning the "battery" knob as far as it will go in a counterclockwise direction.

Volume is increased by turning the "Volume" control in a clockwise direction. On strong local stations excessive volume will cause the loudspeaker to choke up and in such cases the "Volume" knob should be turned in a counterclockwise direction until this condition is relieved.

For reception of weak, distant stations the "Volume" knob can be turned in a clockwise direction until the required volume is attained. Adjustment of volume should be done with this control rather than with the "Battery" control.

There is a best position for the "Vernier" control for every wavelength although its adjustment is not critical. In general it should be set at the "12 o'clock" position. Best results on long wavelengths are obtained by adjusting it in a clockwise direction from the initial setting.

The use of a separate "B" battery unit for the detector is very important. If this is not done, a howl will develop as soon as the batteries have been in use for a short time, and this will prevent you from setting the "volume" control for the maximum volume without distortion. It is not necessary to use more than 135 volts for the 171-tube in the last stage. Higher voltages will most likely damage your speaker unless a tone filter is used.

NEW MODERN STATION  
PLANNED FOR TORONTO

TORONTO (Special Correspondence)—Within the next two months there will be built in Toronto's downtown district one of the most modern and artistic radio-casting studios on the American continent. The promoters and owners will make an official announcement regarding the building and its equipment within the next week or so, but all the plans are completed, but it may be stated that it will be owned and operated by one of the pioneer radio-casting institutions of Canada.

Toronto now has eight stations operating alternately on two wavelengths assigned to them by the Canadian Government—CKCL, 357 meters; CKNC, 357 meters; CHIC, 357 meters; CFRB, 291 meters; CKCX, 291 meters; CKCA, 357 meters; CFCA, 357 meters; CJYC, 291 meters; CNRT, 357 meters. These stations are in active operation and are exclusive of stations for which licenses have been taken out, but which are not regularly on the air.

RADIO GROUPS  
TO CO-ORDINATE

## Radio-casters and Manufacturers Join Forces to Better New Industry

A definite plan of co-operation between the radio-casters and the radio manufacturers has been adopted. It is stated in an announcement by L. S. Baker, executive vice-president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, who has been given the actual work of supervising the co-ordination of these two groups. Mr. Baker's statement follows:

"While for the most part the problems of the radio manufacturer are peculiar unto himself and bear no relation to the equally peculiar problems of the radio-caster, it is absolutely essential that the two organizations function in unison if the industry is to continue in its growth with the same rapidity as has marked its progress heretofore.

"It is obvious, in matters of legislation, that the interests of the two branches of the industry are equal and the same. During the last few months it has become most apparent that the engineers of both branches must work more closely if the public is to be served properly. In this connection, the Manufacturers' Association is engaged in a careful study of interference causes, and will soon have ready for announcement a report which will be of great assistance to everyone concerned in radio, including the listener.

"It is planned by the National Association of Broadcasters to have a committee of technical engineers work with the technical committees of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. I believe that in the course of a few months this effort alone will

show marked results in the service which the listeners obtain from their sets.

"Many other plans have been discussed, and are now in process of preparation. Definite announcements on these will be available within the next few weeks, as soon as we can complete the necessary details incident to the opening of further offices and expansion of both organizations."

RADIO REVELATION  
TO LITHUANIANS

## Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Radio listeners are being well served by the new wireless station at Kaunas, so The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Lithuanian Legation in London. Home and foreign news is radiocast daily in the evening, and concerts are given periodically. Letters have been received from residents in Estonia, saying that Kaunas comes in better than other foreign stations, and it is well received in Czechoslovakia also.

Favorable comments have come from places as far off as Kronstadt in Silesia and Hamburg in Germany. Klaipepe (Memel) amateurs have even complained that reception is too loud, though this is probably because it draws other stations which the Lithuanians are trying to pick up.

Lithuanians are enthusiastic over what to them is a revelation, and in the small villages where there may be only one or two sets the entire population gathers for a wireless evening. Well-to-do farmers have also begun to interest themselves in better sets. The Government has been quick to grasp the advantages of radio and is taking steps to make it a Government department. It will possibly even import the necessary apparatus to supply to subscribers.

## Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4

## Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, April 11

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CKCA, Montreal, N. B. (325 Meters)

9 p. m.—Dance program. 11—Dance program.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WJZ, New York City (444 Meters)

8 p. m.—"To Be Wed."—George Olsen and his music. 9—Grand opera program. Orchestra and soloists. 10—Reader, violinist and orchestra. 10:30—Dance program.

WJZ, New York City (444 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dance program. 9:30—"Grand Moments in History"—Concert program. 10:30—The Cavalcade. 11:30—Dance program.

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WJZ, Buffalo, N. Y. (315 Meters)

8 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:30—Male quartet. 9 to 11:30—From WEAF.

WJZ, Schenectady, N. Y. (315 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Harmony Twina. 9 to 11:30—From WEAF.

WJZ, New York City (444 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—"To Be Wed."—George Olsen and his music. 9—Grand opera program. Orchestra and soloists. 10—Reader, violinist and orchestra. 10:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

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## WAY TO REDUCE WASTE STUDIED

### Labor Head Stresses Need to Conserve Resources in Industrial Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—Successful employers inspire men and women to give their best service freely, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared today before the conference on elimination of waste in industry.

The exploitation of workers by employers, he said, cannot be defended by those who believe in justice and fair dealing, and "driving processes are regarded as unscientific and inhuman."

"Workers understand as never before," Mr. Green continued, "that high wages depend upon the degree of efficiency developed among individual workers and the collective productivity of all who are employed. The basis of successful management, as well as the basis of our modern wage structure, has been changed."

Three kinds of waste—Waste in industry has been divided into three classifications, he said, material waste, human waste and spiritual waste.

Labor, he declared, has given serious thought to each of these qualifications, putting emphasis upon the human and spiritual rather than upon the material classification.

Asserting that "labor's opportunity" lies in increasing the quantity and quality of production, Sanford E. Thompson, Boston, a member of Herbert Hoover's "waste in industry" committee, told the conference that this must be accomplished by reduction in waste of time and material.

"Measured production," added the speaker, "can command from 20 to 50 per cent higher wages than unmeasured service because cost is reduced and more goods can be sold."

"In order to give the worker a fair return for his labor expended, while at the same time the manufacturer is obtaining low costs, radical improvement must be made in the methods of determining standards of production. This can only be handled properly by study and job analysis of all the operations to determine the best and easiest way in which the job can be performed as well as the proper time in which to do it."

Mr. Fisher Chief of Economics, Yale University, said in part: "The gains to labor from scientific management are just around the corner. I am not referring to the direct and immediate increase in money wages which scientific management has brought about."

Even if it were possible for employers at first to "hog" all the savings accruing from scientific management and to refuse to give any bonus to labor, and even if the first and direct effect were to throw many workmen out of work, yet in the end the advantages of this scientific management would percolate through the society, just as today we all get the advantage of the telephone despite the enormous returns to the few original inventors.

"In the end labor gains the most from so-called 'labor-saving devices.' Increased production means simply increased income to society, and the wage earner as a class usually profits the most in the end. Scientific management by the bricklayer doubles or quadruples the number of bricks laid, tends to reduce the rent of brick houses."

"Scientific management which makes more shoes and clothes tends to decrease the real cost of shoes and clothes to all. Real wages consist of shoes and clothes and shelter and food and the other things which labor consumes. Any device which facilitates their production tends to increase the amount of such things and so to increase real wages."

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## NOVEL PRIZE TO CANADIAN

### Miss de la Roche, Toronto, Wins \$10,000 in Atlantic Monthly Contest

Miss Mazo de la Roche of Toronto, Can., is the winner over 1100 other competitors from all parts of the world of the \$10,000 award of the Atlantic Monthly Company for the best novel offered to it by any writer.

"Jaina," Miss de la Roche's prize-winning story, is the story of a young girl who is brought to the attention of the public by her good fortune in winning the Atlantic prize makes this practically certain.

The novel will be published serially in the magazine beginning in May, prior to book publication next October by Little, Brown & Co. Miss de la Roche will receive not only the \$10,000 prize money, but all customary royalties accruing from the sale of the book, as well as proceeds from drama and movie rights. As a prize novel brought out under such circumstances is almost certain to become a best seller, Miss de la Roche stands to realize a substantial fortune. She has published three novels hitherto and these have won critical praise for their artistic merit rather than conspicuous public success.

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## Novel Form of Motorcar for Snow-Covered Roads of Switzerland



The New Car Has, in Place of Rear Wheels, Two Cylinders Grooved Corkscrew Fashion, Which Furnish Its Locomotion. The Place of the Front Wheel is Taken by Iron-Shod Skis, Heated by Exhaust Gases, Filling Hollow Chambers; This Prevents Freezing and Bailing With Snow.

## MOTOR CONSTRUCTED TO TRAVEL OVER SNOW

### This Car Is Found Very Useful in Alpine District

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Someone has invented a handy little motorcar for use on snow-covered roads where other kinds of motors are impossible. It is at present in use in one of the Alpine districts of Switzerland, where winter lasts several months in the year.

In the place of rear wheels it has two cylinders shaped like artillery shells; these are driven from the main shaft and have several flanges running lengthwise corkscrew fashion. These flanges cut into the snow roads and force the car along. The place of the front wheels is taken by a pair of skis which are very much like those worn by human beings, except that they are iron-shod and have a most excellent device to prevent their freezing to the ground or getting bailed with snow.

There is a flexible pipe running from the engine exhaust to these skis which introduces the hot exhaust gases to hollow chambers in the upper part of the skis, so keeping them perfectly warm as long as the engine is running. The engine of the car is a small two-cylinder air-cooled J.A.P. so that the car is practically weather proof and can even be left out in the considerable amount of frost experienced in those districts.

This little car is faster than a sleigh, the usual form of winter vehicle, and has the advantage that it can be driven over snow fields if for any reason the road is not available.

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## Antiquities Unearthed at Ur Rival Tut-ankh-Amen Treasures

### Tablets Bearing Names of Kings Unrecorded in History Indicate They Ruled as Early as 3500 B.C.—Objects of Exquisite Workmanship Among Finds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Objects 3000 years older and "rivaling in artistic merit and skill in craftsmanship" the treasures of Tut-ankh-Amen have been found by the joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Ur of the Chaldees in Mesopotamia.

This was revealed in a report from C. Leonard Woolley, director of the joint expedition, made public by the University Museum. The expedition closed its excavations at Ur for the season on Feb. 15. Clay tablets bearing the names of kings unrecorded in history and indications that they had ruled as early as 3500 B.C. were among the discoveries.

Every advance into the mound, Mr. Woolley's report said, brought the expedition to richer finds. On the topmost level cylinder seals inscribed with the names of members of the household of the daughter of Sargon of Akkad, were found. Further down were unearthed the lapis lazuli cylinder seal of Nin-Kur-Nin, the wife of Mesannipada, founder of the first dynasty of Ur. This was characterized by Mr. Woolley as a historical document of first importance.

Semi-Pictographic Script.

"Three years ago at Tell el Obeid," added the report, "the expedition discovered the foundation, tablets, and gold seal of A-An-Ni-Pad-Da, the second king of the dynasty, and thereby restored to history a line of kings often regarded as mythical. Now A-An-Ni-Pad-Da's father becomes a real person attested by material proof and at the same time we gain an approximate date for our second level. The cylinder belongs to the end of the series of the graves fall between 3200 and 3100 B.C."

"Below these comes a blank stratum and then a distinct series of graves much older and much richer than the rest. With them are associated clay tablets inscribed with a semi-pictographic script and seals bearing the names of kings unrecorded in any history. The difference in level and change in writing both indicate a considerable lapse of time and the lower graves must be as early as 3500 B.C."

Mr. Woolley said that because of the nature of the soil, Mesopotamia would never produce such furniture as filled the rock-hewn hermetically sealed chambers of Thebes, but that articles carved from gold and other metals able to resist the chemical action of the soil were found.

At the last session the lower House of Congress authorized extension of the commission's activities to include the Colorado River in California, the bill carrying a supplemental appropriation of \$30,000. This, however, was among appropriation measures which failed to pass, with the result that the commission will be without funds until another appropriation is made.

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At the last session the lower House of Congress authorized extension of the commission's activities



## Art News and Comment

R. TAIT MCKENZIE'S STUDY FOR "THE SCOTTISH MEMORIAL" TO BE ERRECTED IN EDINBURGH  
Processional Prize in Bronze, 50 Feet Long, Which is to Stand in the West Princes Street Gardens, Opposite Edinburgh Castle. Shown in Dr. McKenzie's Exhibition at the Grand Central Galleries, New York City.

## In the Manhattan Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

THE well-known Fitzgerald collection of art comes to the American Art Galleries for public display at two evening sessions, April 21-22, and promises to be a notable occasion in the auction world. To those who knew the Fitzgerald collection as it originally was, with its great wealth of Mackintosh water colors, this present selection will seem sadly shorn. There are less than a dozen examples by this peerless Massachusetts water colorist among the 200 items listed for the sale, and while there are any number of handsome canvases by the impressionist masters to be bid for, the whole affair is bound to be rather like a performance of "Hamlet" minus the Prince, at least from the Boston angle. Even the collector himself confessed that he did not know how many Mackintoshes he possessed, and in his spacious Brookline home and gallery they fairly overflowed the premises.

I am told that the executors of the Fitzgerald estate considered it unfair to a living artist to suddenly dump a great quantity of his work on the public market, and so some other provision will be made for the distribution of this part of the collection. But, judging from the annual contest among Boston collectors to be the first bidders on Dodge Mackintosh's new work—the 10 o'clock scramble up the Doll & Richards' Gallery stairs to the exhibition room on the occasion of his yearly showing has become something of a classic—there should be little difficulty in absorbing any number of his water colors. However, markets being the sensitive things they apparently are, certain precautions must be taken, and so we must wait to see these Mackintoshes another day.

While this part of the Fitzgerald collection was its shining glory—Desmond Fitzgerald was one of the earliest champions of Mackintosh during those dark days when the artist's flaming chromatic was being fettered in the Boston dovetails—his taste in French impressionists was very sound, and such men as Monet, Moret, Pissarro, Renoir, Sisley, Maffra and D'Espeignat will be represented at the sale. Among American painters there will be Sargent, Hassam, Benson, Tarbell, Twachtman, Woodbury, Homer and Whorf. Also certain selections of ceramics and etchings (including nearly 200 plates by Frank W. Benson) from the Fitzgerald collection will also be offered to the public about the same time as the paintings.

Karl Anderson is showing a group of canvases at the Foran Galleries. He has made considerable progress since his last exhibition at these galleries, and has fortified himself to carry out his imaginative conceptions with greater ease and security. He has a gift for amusing transcription of prosaic fact into vigorous fancy, more or less in the way that George Bellows had; and so his "My Brother Builds a House" comes not only as an interesting record of personal value, but a design of general appeal because of the handsomely capricious way the artist has elected to tell his story. "Sangre de Bridge"—a sort of "Rain, Steam and Speed" composition—is made unusually effective by the dramatic way the artist has emphasized natural phenomena, casting a great livid sun in his heavens and draping his bridge with rich purplish shadows and then running to some sharp foreground patches of reddish earth for basic contrast. It is altogether most telling performance, and achieved without straining of natural facts to get at original chromatics.

Mr. Anderson's "Wisteria" is buoyant with lively, sustained forms, and "Balloons" is almost as successful. Where the artist is to accomplish his purpose is in the field of more or less restricted portraiture. His large "Melissa" is fairly heavy and lagging in performance, and although his large triple affair of "Earl, Sherwood, and Irwin" has certain technical qualities to recommend, in the main it is wanting in fine jointure and scale. "Mrs. Buell" is likewise on the edge of being imposing, but here again a certain restraint has kept the artist's brushes from sweeping the canvas in the way that I feel sure he wanted to. Mr. Anderson appears to be primarily a man of gardens and growing things, of airy moments and ascending chromatics. Ernest Thurn, an American painter, has sent an interesting selection of his art to the Artists' Gallery for exhibition. This is his first appearance in the New York galleries. He has accomplished that happy feat of being modern without falling into any of the accepted categories of the modernists. If he essays still-life, it is with his own particular vision that he studies the relations of form and color, and resolutely it is his own particular enjoyment of natural beauty that is forthcoming in his canvases. His touch is sturdy, and his color is clean; he achieves solidity in his effects, and at the same

## Franklin Portraits

Benjamin Franklin in Oil and Bronze by John Clyde Oswald. New York: William Edwin Rudge, Inc.

SO WIDESPREAD has been the circulation of Stuart's "Athenaeum" portrait of Washington (the painter said he made a copy every time he needed \$100) that everyone has a fairly definite image of the first President of the United States. But the country's most universally known early statesman, inventor, publicist, philosopher and printer, Benjamin Franklin, is less definitely pictorial in our minds today, so diverse were the portraits of him by contemporary artists of America and Europe.

This diversity is well set forth in the book of Franklin portraits prepared by Mr. Oswald, and printed on all rag paper with board binding by that model bookmaker, Mr. Rudge. This book contains 58 illustrations of the aquatone process, which attains to delicacies of tonal gradation, without the obstructive and aesthetically false dots of the half-tone process. The rough paper texture adds richness to the plates. The printing is from movable types, the lines of text being six inches wide, and the whole volume is a beautiful example of craftsmanship in bookmaking in this age of the machine.

In his foreword Mr. Oswald says: "Probably the features and form of no man who ever lived were delineated so frequently and in such variety of ways as were those of Benjamin Franklin. His long career, his varied pursuits, his distinguished accomplishments and consequent fame, the fact that he lived for many years in each of three different countries—all these circumstances added together made for both quantity and variety in his portraiture. Every statue, statue, bearing Franklin's visage are still to be found in profusion. A numerous collection, made by Henry E. Huntington, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and there are other collections both public and private."

The name of Franklin is used more frequently to designate counties, towns, streets, etc., than that of any other American. The number of statues, busts and portraits bearing his name is exceeded by no other excepting some phase of his career. The number of buildings erected to house the institutions and corporations bearing Franklin's name is steadily increasing, and it is the rule to include somewhere in the decorative scheme of each a Franklin bust or portrait, or a painting depicting some phase of his career. There has, therefore, been a demand for a work giving information in regard to authoritative Franklin delineations, which is the occasion for the issuance of this volume."

Mr. Oswald's first chapter consists of Franklin's personal appearance. It becomes clear that he was rather a large man, nearly six feet tall. He long retained the athletic tendency of his youth. In his early manhood in London he was a champion swimmer, as well as a wrestler of note. It was his complexion that had gray eyes. His head was large, his face long, his chin pointed. His mouth was set firmly, the line of the lips being set at a slant from right downward to left in a bow-like contour. Or so we judge from the many pictures the portraits of each other, like the portrait by Duplessis, now owned by Michael Friedsam of New York, and reproduced as the frontispiece in Mr. Oswald's book. Parton described Franklin's countenance as expressing serenity, firmness and benevolence. It easily assumed a certain look of comic shrewdness, as if waiting to see if his companion had taken a joke.

Duplessis painted so many portraits of Franklin that he all but served as Stuart did to Washington. These portraits were made while the American was in France as ambassador, and his mission so hit the popular fancy that immense numbers of small portraits of him were made and sold in the shape of prints, illustrations on boxes, medallions, busts and even cameos for rings. Franklin wrote home to his daughter, in June, 1779: "These have made your father's face as well known as that of the moon, so that he durst not do anything that would oblige him to run away, as his phis would discover him wherever he should venture to show it."

In turn, Mr. Oswald takes up each of the various portraits and gives, together with the circumstance of their production, incidents in the lives of the painters and sculptors and their subject that gives the whole study an intimate, human quality unusual in works that are based largely on research. There is nothing dry or statistical about this essay, though accuracy of scholarship is evident in every sentence.

The statues represented include the Plasmaster portrait in Printing House Square, New York, the rugged study by Paul Bartlett in Waterbury, Conn., and an unusual conception by R. Tait McKenzie, representing the Poor Richard as a youth walking blithely along, carrying all his belongings in a bundle in his right hand. Thus Franklin might have looked when he first saw the smiling girl who was to be his wife, as he paced up a Philadelphia street, shortly after arriving from Boston. The Franklin bust used on the United States postage stamps is owned by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. It is a white plaster copy of the original by Houdon. E. C. S.

**Art for Australia**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 29.—Two important purchases have recently been made in London for the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne. One is John Sell Cotman's water color, "Hilly Landscape with Shepherd," now included in the exhibition of early British drawings at Messrs. Agnew's galleries. This water color comes from the collection of the sculptor, Augustus W. N. P. A., who inherited it and several other Cotmans from a near relative who was a pupil of this master. Two other water colors from the same source are now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and in these "The Old Mill" and "The Old Mill." The one just bought for Australia, Cotman used sour paste to mix with the colors in order to retard drying and so enable him more effectively to manipulate the pigment.

## London Water Color Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

THE conflict between new and old ideas in art is clearly perceptible in a number of water-color exhibitions now open in London. Nowhere is the contrast more marked, perhaps, than in the respective exhibitions of the Royal Institute in Piccadilly and the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors in Pall Mall East.

The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors is the most old-fashioned of London art societies, and the exhibitors here seem concerned for the most part not with creating pictures, that is to say, with inventing decorative compositions of line, form, and color, but rather with the simpler business of depicting scenes, persons and objects. People and places seem to be painted here for their own sakes, and not regarded as material for picture-making.

As examples we may take two water colors by the veteran artist, Mr. Fred Roe. His portrait of "Mrs. Coxon," first Lady Mayor of King's Lynn, is well placed on the paper and most competently painted, but it is entirely devoted to stating the appearance of the Lady Mayor and tells us nothing of the artist nor even of the medium in which it is executed. From a distance, and in reproduction, there is little to help us to decide whether it is an oil or a water color. Similarly in Mr. Roe's painting of an old timbered cottage, entitled "Old England," the interest is entirely concentrated on the architecture of the cottage itself, not at all in the artist's vision or handling of his theme. Both these water colors are so impersonal, that apart from their color and hand-production, we might just as well have photographs of the subjects which would tell us no less.

But when we compare Mr. Roe's portrait with that of "Mrs. Hubbard Gregg" by Mr. Charles Sims, R. A., at the Old Water Color Society, what an immense difference there is. It is not merely that the Sims portrait is so immeasurably lovelier in its delicate ethereal color, it is not that it is so lightly and loosely handled that the color seems to have been breathed rather than wiped on to the paper, but the dignity here in redolent only of the beauty of the sitter but also of the distinction of the artist's thought.

Similarly when we compare Mr. Roe's "Old England" with Mr. Oliver Hall's "Farm House on Romney Marsh," we are immediately conscious that while Mr. Hall, R. A., is not unmindful of the beauty of that farmhouse, he has not set out merely to depict it, he has used the building as one element in the creation of a picture, a picture that tells us not only something about a bit of Old England, but gives us an interpretation of weather, of a mood of nature, and reveals the romantic temper of the artist.

It is not unfair to press these contrasts home, because these comparisons reveal the difference between objective illustration and subjective creation; and that is the main difference between the exhibitions of the institute and the society. Of

## Worth Ryder and Mural Decorations

San Francisco, Calif. Special Correspondence

WORTH RYDER, an instructor in mural painting in the art department of University of California, has just returned from several years in Europe, where he studied the mural and fresco paintings of ancient and medieval times, especially around the Mediterranean countries. Ryder is assured that "California has a great future in the fresco decoration field, with her outdoor peoples, sunny villas and tradition of gay color."

Ryder feels that "the future of decorative wall painting lies first with the architects. They must design in color and make their architecture a pulsating thing. Monumental decoration can make a plastic vital beauty out of a wall surface, while modern art, which has done away with trumpery, can keep the walls alive."

Many mediums are possible in present-day building materials, but fresco and encaustic seem wise to this expert student of mural methods. The element of speed which animates building in the United States routines almost eliminates the fine art of mosaic for American use.

Wall painting must find a more profound medium than varnish, pigment and plaster. The ancient manner of ground marble could well be revived to harmoniously combine with steel and marble, concrete and tile structures.

"The need for easel pictures has passed in Europe and here," says Ryder. "For the next great art epoch we may look to America where the money and commerce are. Many of the greatest creative workers in art in Europe want to come here."

American's all-embracing art must be architecture and the American artist must be architect, engineer, sculptor and painter all in one man, rather than the hermit painter who stays in a limited field, fenced off by his own small scope. Art students must learn to mold and mix concrete as well as work in plaster and clay.

Art students can learn to feel the dynamism of the space of the wall, to control the scale of their studies so that miniature or monumental spaces are neither too small nor too stupendous for their abilities.

Ryder says "We need new teachers and new students to train new body of artists. When there is the supply there will also be the demand for the fine art of mural decoration."

He says, "The artist's potential ability to do murals is always the same, the tradition of the easel, the salon and occasional mural paintings is the only thing that is different. The architect who is an artist, not the one who employs an artist at the last minute to 'fit a space up' is the one who puts the right thing in the right place. Because he feels space, volume and composition knowingly, he may as well conceive color, pattern and design as fittingly as subject matter."

The synthesis of subject matter in mural decorations seems to be a melting pot of facts, fancies, poetry, myths, lore and tradition which dictates its own fashioning in a large measure. The architect knows the "problem" of his building, its "program" and so usually dictates the subject of the mural decoration. He need not always be an experienced brush wielder but he can wisely cooperate with trained artists if he has studied their problems more fully.

## Tillers of the Soil

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5.—Fifth Avenue Playhouse, "Tillers of the Soil," a motion picture directed by Abel Gance, released through Myron Stearns.

Any picture enjoying such authentic locale as "Tillers of the Soil," is bound to exert a special appeal through its atmospheric charm and consistency. Here is a film dealing with a family of French farmers, men and women bred to the soil for untold generations, and it has been made right on the spot, with lovely landscape reaches and picturesque old stone houses for settings. The course of events on this Old World homestead covers a period of 20 years, with the little children of the earlier sequences becoming the chief protagonists of an intense, triangular situation growing out of the rival claims of two brothers for the affections of their foster sister. The types have been well selected for this peasant tragedy, and for the most part the acting is convincing.

Jacques Feraday, who plays the part of the weaker brother, is the only name featured on the program, although I think that the actor cast as the other brother deserves greater credit for his more naturalistic performance. The story has been simply set forth, except for an attempt to indicate correlatively the development of the plot by insertions of stormy seas and other natural "shots." Then, too, there is too much rushing in and out, which tends to curtail the dramatic cogency of the picture. "Tillers of the Soil" is one of the best of the French to reach New York, although it is far from being in the same class with the "Faces of Children" shown here last summer.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "Our Incomparable Doughty"

CHARLES M. DOUGHTY, often considered the most original writer of our time and one who has restored agility, strength and substance to English prose, was an orphan of noble family, who as a young man, becoming much enamored of the East, set out, in 1876, with the Persian contingent of pilgrims who made up the tail end of one of those vast caravans which, in days gone by, went down yearly from Damascus to Mecca. Unrecommended by the officials of his own race, not too richly equipped and quite unaided, it was his intention to travel with this caravan of some six thousand persons, variously mounted, until it reached the neighborhood of Mecca, and then to break away from it and visit certain ruins of Semitic towns and that vast Arabian desert of which he had already perceived something in western Syria. For, as he himself writes, "Of surpassing interest to those which seek after philosophic knowledge and instruction is the story of the earth, her manifold living creatures, the human generations and her ancient rocks."

A lonely man, a poet by nature and full of unworldly aims, having traveled far and wide already, he undertook this adventure, anticipating no profit save scholarly delight and the joy of the explorer who wanders in new ways. Nor did he underestimate its hardships and perils, but trusting providence to bring all through to a happy ending embarked cheerfully upon a journey requiring superhuman strength and courage.

The pilgrims having passed on along the Mecca road, the English adventurer lodged awhile at a Turkish kella, or watch tower, and at last found means to plunge forward into the deserts, wandering there for two years in the midst of hostile and suspicious Bedouin tribesmen. "Arabia Deserta," the greatest travel book of our age, the incredible adventures of those fierce years of trial are related by Doughty who, after returning home, occupied himself for ten years in setting forth a faithful picture of Arabian things in his own rugged, unadorned and true aspects, fierce, beautiful or aqual, devout or heathenish.

Doughty is one of those authors who, having outdistanced their own age and failed to suit the taste of their contemporaries, have suffered, first a long cold oblivion, and then a sudden access of fame; so that there is hardly any space of time between when he was not known and when he was hailed as a classic; the rich mosaic of his laden style being now often cited as the model for future literature, the greatest writing 1910 hardly anyone knew of his writing.

Not only is "Arabia Deserta" an heroic book, great in style, form and matter but it displays the character of a great man, "one who feared not to be inhibited by the sword and finger or to maintain a just opinion."

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## An Answer

"Of What Use is a Daffodil?"—Thomas Mott  
Home Forum, March 21

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of what use is a daffodil?  
To flutter through a town,  
Nodding here and nodding there  
Up one street and down.  
Tossing a wayward sunlit head  
To right—to left; the wind  
Having asked, should it tune a  
stronger tune  
Bringing a north-song in?  
But little she heeds—not a daffodil—  
Who can waste in deep white snow  
Dressed all in vernal finery,  
Shall she listen to winds singing  
"Go—o—o?"

No. Of what use is a daffodil?  
Have you heard a small child say  
"Daffy-down-dilly has come to town  
Has come to town to stay?"  
We love this maid of the green,  
green gown,  
And petticoat of yellow.  
As though this thing were not  
enough  
Whence comes this questioning  
fellow?  
Dear friend, this selfsame daffodil  
Is known, by you and me,  
To be of use to field and town  
In just blooming rapturously.

FLORA LAWRENCE MYERS.

## "Words, Words, Words"

## The Ubiquitous Junk

John said to his Latin teacher with almost a twinkle of satisfaction, "I lost all that Latin junk I copied from the board yesterday."

How little John realized the purity of his diction!

1. Junk, a rush, used for matting. By the way, the path of this rush makes a rush light.

2. These junkies picked into fibers make rope.

3. Old discarded rope or cordage reduced to fiber returns to its elements and is literally junk to be used for calking seams or leaks.

4. By analogy any discarded object, the "rags, bottles" of the street merchant is junk.

The teacher only sighed over the lost junk. She had meant him to use it to calk his leaks.

## Dill

The dill plant indigenous to India has a far-reaching etymology. When the dill migrated to England it degenerated into the dillweed. When put in pickles to please an acquired taste, it added one more to many varieties of pickled fruits.

But beware! If soothed too much you will become dill, that is, dull. If you are dull enough you will become a dolt and you may end in the doldrums.

## Humble Pie

When you have to apologize and "eat humble pie" you eat pie made of the inferior parts of reason while the other guests fare better. See "humble" in the dictionary. Delightful old Peppys says in his diary, "This day I had a whole do sent me by Mr. Hostler which is a fine present, and I had the humbles for dinner."

## Quasimodo

When you were following the story of the charming little Esmeralda in Victor Hugo's Notre Dame de Paris, did you wonder why Quasimodo was so named?

One Sunday morning a little foundling was left at the door of Notre Dame Cathedral. It was the first Sunday after Easter. The gospel for that day is I Peter, 2, 2, and the first word of that chapter in the Latin version is "Quasimodo."

"As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby."

In medieval history that day in the calendar was called Quasimodo Sunday. So the little foundling was named.

## Traveling Incos.

Without any desire or intention of their own, many words continue to circulate in masquerade.

A hangnail is not a hangnail but an agnail.

An umpire decides what is non par. You cannot be grouchy about his decisions, you can only be grouty.

A kiln is only an abbreviated culina, a kitchen.

When you are sullen you are so uncomfortable or disagreeable that you ought to be sullen, alone.

When you are "all togged out" in your "glad rags" you are simply toga-ed in your gaudy, i. e., gay, joyful garments.

Stranger of all a muscle is only a little sinus or muscle. Watch him crawl up the athlete's arm when he bends it.

## On Good Writing

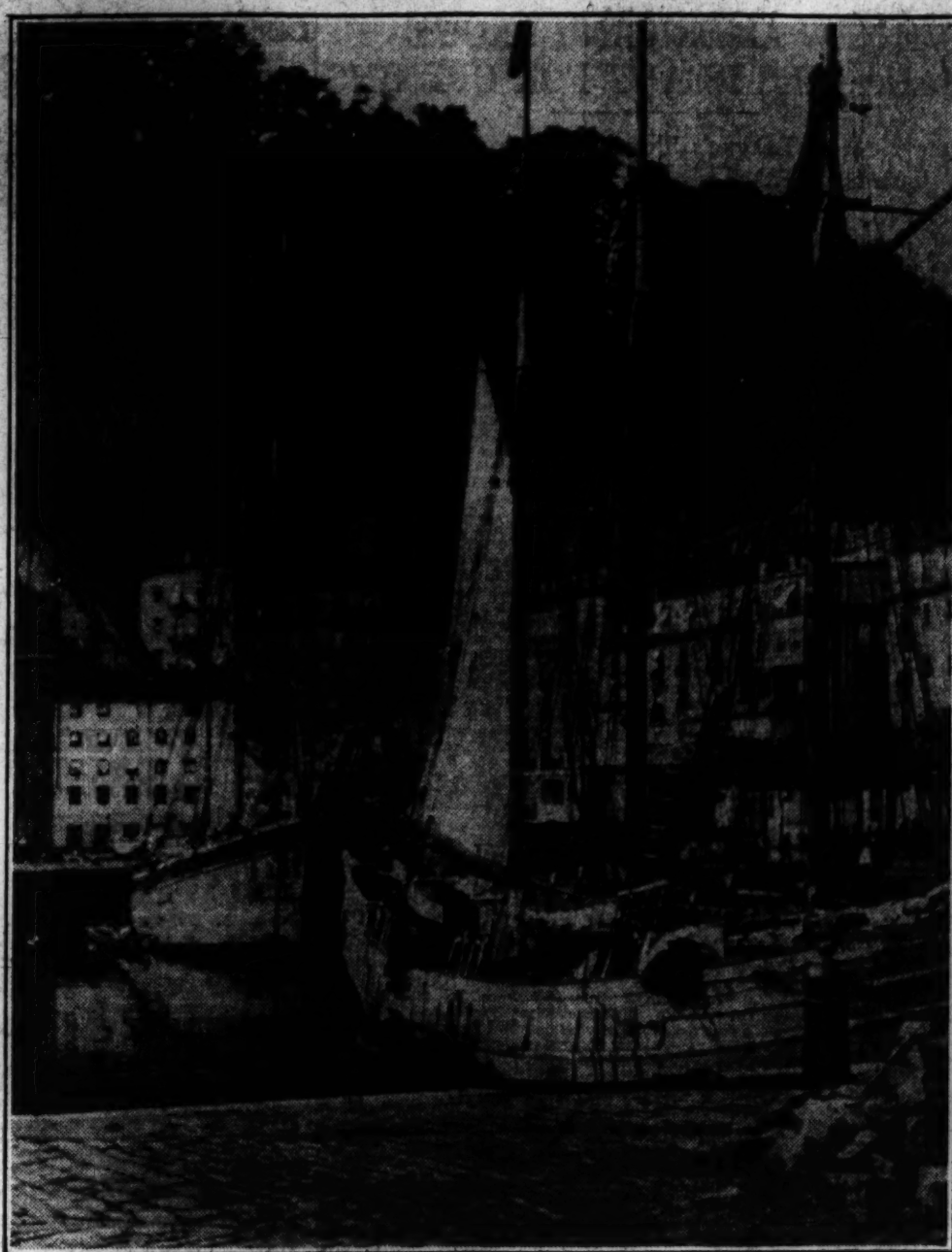
The best player of any game is seldom the player who provides himself with the most elaborate array of instruments. A good player can play with anything. A good writer can get his effect in words known to every policeman.

The word of older usage does its work better, other things being equal. It is known to a wider circle, has an unchallenged and ancient title, and does not distract the attention of the hearer or reader with a sense of shock or novelty. It has larger and more immediate associations. There is a "classic" English, and though it changes from age to age, it is more stable than the fashions of the spoken language.

It is good, if you can, to speak and write English that Shakespeare and Milton would have understood.

The English which we are agreed to consider, and which we are to attempt to write, is not written for its own sake, but because a great part of the work of the world must be done with words. We are to write not to display our talents, or to tickle the sense with sounds, but to persuade, or convince, or inform, to commend our views or proposals to particular persons—in short, to influence the behavior of our fellows.

—SIR WALTER RAMSAY, in "On Writing and Writers."



Fishing Boats in the Harbor of San Sebastian

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## La vraie Libéralité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE SE répand aujourd'hui beaucoup de bien pratique parmi des milliers de gens grâce à des personnes qui donnent avec un esprit de libéralité, et dont l'objet principal dans la vie des affaires est de rassembler les moyens nécessaires pour établir et soutenir des institutions favorisant l'éducation et le bien-être de l'humanité. Nous pouvons nous réjouir de ce que l'esprit de bienfaisance se fasse rapidement sentir, et de ce que les revenus de grandes fortunes, au lieu d'être employés à satisfaire le sens personnel par de folles dépenses, servent de plus en plus à éclairer beaucoup de gens qui sans cela seraient peut-être privés de moyens pour acquiescer à la culture et les connaissances. On remarquera que bien des hommes et bien des femmes qui consacrent leurs revenus ou leurs fortunes à la philanthropie sont vraiment prospères, ce qui prouve qu'ils sont de bons économistes; et ils donnent en abondance à leurs semblables "les richesses de leur libéralité." Beaucoup de personnes prouvent aujourd'hui cette parole d'Ésaïe: "Mais le libéral prend des conseils de libéralité,"—excellente devise pour les affaires de toute personne ou de tout établissement!

Cette libéralité ne se borne aucunement à la bienfaisance des hommes qui donnent de l'argent pour le maintien et l'extension d'établissements importants, ou pour des œuvres de charité publique. Bien des hommes et des femmes qui consacrent leur vie à l'œuvre d'éducation et à d'autres efforts qui favorisent le bien-être de leurs semblables manifestent beaucoup de libéralité. Il en est aussi beaucoup qui donnent, par la guérison des malades, des fruits de leur meilleur capital mental; et la plus haute expression de cette philanthropie se trouve dans le travail de bien des praticiens qui rompent et donnent le pain de Vie à leurs semblables grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne. Aucun genre de libéralité ou de philanthropie n'est aussi important, ni aussi plein d'amour fraternel que l'est la pratique de cet art de guérison; et la connaissance de ce fait se répand au loin.

Aux pages 46 et 47 du Manuel de l'Église Mère, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, écrit par Mary Baker Eddy, nous trouvons cette norme établie pour ceux qui pratiquent l'art de la guérison chrétienne: "Le Scientiste Chrétien est un humanitaire; il est charitable, miséricordieux, longanime, et il cherche à triompher du mal par le bien." Quiconque pratique la Science Chrétienne de ce point de vue en réfère consciemment le Principe divin par sa bienveillance, sa sympathie et sa libéralité. Il réfère libéralement d'un inépuisable magasin d'amour et de bonne volonté. Puisqu'il pense libéralement, il donne de ce qu'il a, et reçoit de ce qu'il donne. Grâce à cette générosité, soutenu par son Dieu, il est ferme, il continue à travers la tempête et le soleil à répéter le pouvoir guérissant de la Vérité,—et il est le moyen servant à élever la race humaine, et à élever lui-même grâce à la vérité qu'il réfère libéralement.

Combien il est vrai que le reflet de la Vérité vivante et soutient celui qui apprend l'art simple d'être naturel!

## The Joyous Wanderer

I go by road, I go by street—  
Lira, la la!  
O white high roads, ye know my feet!  
A lead I carry and, all told,  
Three broad bits of lucky gold—  
Lira, la la!

And oh, within my dowering heart  
(Sing, dear nightingale!) is my  
Sweet.

A poor man met me and begged for bread—  
Lira, la la!  
"Brother, take all the loaf," I said,  
"I shall but go with 't'her cheer!"  
Lira, la la!

And oh, within my dowering heart  
(Sing, sweet nightingale!) is my  
Dear.

—ALICE MEYNELL (translation from CATULE MENDRE).

## True Liberality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH practical good is now being diffused to thousands through the giving of liberally-minded persons, whose chief object in business life is to accumulate means whereby to establish and maintain institutions for the education and comfort of humanity. We may rejoice that the spirit of benevolence is rapidly expanding, and that the incomes from great fortunes are more and more being diverted from expenditures for the gratification of personal sense in extravagant living, to objects which enlighten many who might otherwise be deprived of means for cultivation and learning. It is observable that many men and women who devote their incomes or fortunes to philanthropy are indeed prosperous, proving themselves good stewards; and "the riches of their liberality" abound for their fellow men. Many are today proving the word of Isaiah, "The liberal doeth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand"—an excellent business motto for any person or concern!

This liberality is by no means confined to the benevolences of men in the giving of money for the maintenance and extension of conspicuous establishments, or for public charities. Much liberality is being manifested by men and women who are devoting their lives to educational work and other endeavors which minister to the welfare of their fellow men. Many are also giving of the fruits of their best mental capital in the healing of the sick; and the highest expression of this philanthropy is found in the work of many practitioners who are breaking and giving the bread of Life to their fellow beings through the understanding of Christian Science. There is no form of liberality or philanthropy so important, or so fraught with brotherly love, as is the practice of this healing art; and this fact is becoming widely recognized.

In the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, written by Mary Baker Eddy, we find this standard set for those who practice the art of Christian healing (pp. 46, 47): "A Christian Scientist is a humanitarian; he is benevolent, forgiving, long-suffering, and seeks to overcome evil with good." One who practices Christian Science from this standpoint consciously reflects its

divine Principle in loving-kindness, sympathy, liberality. He reflects liberally from an inexhaustible storehouse of love and good will. Thinking liberally, he gives of what he has, and receives of what he gives. By this generosity, upheld by his God, he stands,—continues through storm and sunshine to reflect the healing power of Truth,—and is a means for uplifting the race, himself being uplifted through the truth which he liberally reflects.

How true it is that the reflection of Truth invigorates and sustains the one who learns the simple art of being genuinely kind, of being patient, of relying on a loving Father, and who manifests a liberality of good will in overcoming evil with good! Those who practice Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy, relying on the Bible and her teachings for their instruction, constantly increase their sense of life and intelligence, expand their interest in home life, business, government, international affairs, true social relations, church work, and benevolence. They find their happiness apart from mere personal pleasure, and a keen zest in the movements which purify human relations, uplift business and public life, and make the brotherhood of man a living, practical animus. What can do more to bring out these effects as present indications of Immanuel, or "God with us," than the healing of sickness and sin, giving to the world's work men and women restored to health and fully capable of sane and constructive thinking?

When it is more widely seen that Christian Scientists are working in unselfed love for the good of their fellow citizens, giving liberality of their thinking, time, money, and influence to establish the kingdom of heaven on earth, opposition will gradually disappear; for the very happiness which this true giving confers will naturally attract many to the standard of Truth; and Truth itself is able both to attract and to fulfill. This great work of benevolence holds out to everyone sincerely seeking to be useful to his times and fellow beings this worthy attraction. The workers are constantly being uplifted and refreshed in gladness and peace, for "by liberal things" they stand. They are proving that unselfishness is the true liberality, the mother of happiness. On this Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 165): "Goodness and benevolence never tire. They maintain themselves and others and never stop from exhaustion. He who is afraid of being too generous has lost the power of being magnanimous. The best man or woman is the most unselfed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

## The Boulder in Lake Pleiad

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vermont hills know little lost Lake Pleiad  
And, half-submerged, the shell-like boulder  
That may be a sunning-place for a hamadryad.  
(It must have fallen from the mountain's shoulder.)

It is quiet now, the quietest thing I know.  
It is still while all this noisy city drives  
Its restless, eager way. Like candle glow,  
It does not question and it never strives.

Embraced by placid waters, domiciled by pines,  
Cared by bending birches, white and slim,  
It stays unmoved within its green confines.  
Sun-bathed by day, star-kissed when light grows dim.

The image of that granite boulder still  
The harbor of one remembering Vermont hills.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

## Shawls and Laces

Lace was a necessary item in the dress of both the Colonial wife and her husband. It was worn on his shirt bosoms and cuffs and on her skirts. In the earlier times, the word "lacing" meant what we now call "laces," that is, gilt and silken braids for liveries and uniforms. These laces are found regularly among the items of ships' cargoes before the Revolution.

Linens and silk thread laces were first made in this country at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and later Connecticut housewives produced a surplus that was sold. The lace pillow was among the prized possessions of the more genteel women of the Colonial era.

Our grandparents spoke of bone, pillow and thread lace; the first two meaning bobbin lace, regardless of its sort. Bone lace was used for ruffles up to the time of the Civil War. Black Chantilly lace shawls and carriage parasols were fashionable at the same time. But bone and Chantilly were not cheap enough for ordinary hawking, whereas the narrow edgings of Buckinghamshire were—lace frequently spoken of as "Baby Bucks," which came from the Midlands of England where also it was peddled. It was introduced into England by the French Huguenots, for it really is a coarse Lillie. These plebian sorts were the kinds the peddler handled. The Ipswich lace was taken by stage coach to Boston and sold, but it is questionable if enough of it was produced to supply peddlers except, perhaps, in the immediate vicinity of Ipswich.

The East India trade that had its American center in New England brought in the first shawls; the Salem Gazette of 1784 advertised the arrival of a shipment of assorted shawls. At this time shawls were just coming into fashion in Europe. A later style was the colorful Paisley shawl with its East Indian arabesques.—FRANKLIN WRIGHT, in "Hawkers and Walkers in Early America."

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## CREW RACE WON BY CALIFORNIA

Defeated Washington in the Varsity and Junior Varsity Races at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Calif., April 11 (Special).—For the first time in six years, a University of California crew team crossed the finish line Saturday a winner over University of Washington rowing in perfect form and with power to spare, the Bear oarsmen led the whole distance over the three-mile Oakland Estuary course, to finish five lengths ahead of their opponents. The time for the race, 17m. 15s. though not fast as records go, was nevertheless good under the prevailing weather and water conditions.

A lowering sky and occasional showers coupled with a stiff wind, made rowing anything but enjoyable, though the surface of the estuary was comparatively calm near the finish, further inland.

### Record Crowd Watches

In spite of the weather, the banks of the estuary and other vantage points were lined with a record crowd of spectators who were determined to witness the Pacific coast's annual intercollegiate regatta. The fact that Washington won the Poughkeepsie title, a triumph which doubt added to the attraction of the occasion. It was estimated that more than 20,000 persons were gathered in the vicinity of the Fruitvale Avenue bridge which marked the finish of the varsity and junior varsity races.

In addition to their triumph in the varsity race, the Bears took first honors in the junior varsity race immediately preceding, and rowed over the same course, the California team, eight led all the way, the advantage was never large, the winning margin being three-quarters of a mile. The time for this race was 17m. 40s. 2-5s., which was considerably slower than that of the varsity contest.

Washington's consolation for the varsity and junior varsity defeats was the freshman race which opened the program. In this race over a two-mile course, the advantage was a very close one, and then another, until the final spurt when the Huskies forced the Bears to the front, just five feet ahead of their California freshman rivals. The time for the stretch was 11m. 50s. 4-5s.

Weight advantage, superior form and slightly better physical condition were the factors which entered into the California victory most strongly. The Bears not only rowed with precision, but in addition finished strong, each man sitting erect. It was a record for the regatta, Coach Carl Elbert, now in his third year as California coach. The Huskies fought gamely over the entire course, but never failed to show the length of the hard test. At the end, however, it was evident that they had put their all into the race.

In fairness, it must be said that Coach Russell Calloway's squad entered the race under some handicaps. The loss of H. J. Hines, a man who led the varsity last week, the disadvantage in the matter of weight and racing over an opponent's course could not help but make it difficult for the California Huskies. The boating for the races was as follows:

Varsity—Varsity—Bow, W. H. Von Trier; stroke, W. H. Von Trier; 14m. 15s. 2-5s. H. C. Hutchinson; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 2, Frank Shaw; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 3, Norman Sonja; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 4, H. C. Hutchinson; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 5, B. S. Kaufman; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 6, B. S. Kaufman; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 7, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 8, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 9, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 10, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 11, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 12, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 13, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 14, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 15, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 16, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 17, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 18, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 19, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 20, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 21, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 22, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 23, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 24, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 25, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 26, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 27, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 28, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 29, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 30, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 31, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 32, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 33, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 34, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 35, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 36, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 37, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 38, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 39, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 40, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 41, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 42, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 43, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 44, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 45, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 46, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. 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Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 325, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 326, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 327, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 328, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 329, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 330, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 331, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 332, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 333, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 334, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 335, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 336, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 337, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 338, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 339, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 340, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 341, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 342, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 343, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 344, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 345, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 346, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 347, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 348, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 349, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 350, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 351, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 352, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 353, W. E. Wolmarcher; 17m. 15s. 2-5s. No. 354











## STEEL TRADE BAROMETERS ENCOURAGING

### Production Holding at High Rate—Pig Iron Prices Are Stiffening

NEW YORK, April 11 (Special).—The production of steel ingots in March was the largest for any month in the history of the industry. Production was 7,163,873 tons greater than during March of last year, the previous high-water mark. The output of steel was even greater than during the war. Actual production was 4,559,400 tons or 168,877 tons daily compared with 4,485,245 tons, or 166,250 tons daily in March of last year. The daily production in September, 1918, which represented the peak of war-time production, was 4,532,250 tons. The industry was working at 84 per cent of capacity last month. This compares with about 80 per cent during February.

The theoretical capacity of the United States is 55,844,033 tons yearly, and the annual rate last month was 52,517,697 tons. This high production is accounted for partly because of the desire to stock up raw steel at the plants in case of a steel scarcity due to the coal strike. Again some stocking was done because there had been no prospect of a strike, in order to take care of the usual heavy spring and summer demand.

Steel Demand Always Growing  
However, the chief reason for the record output was the normal growth of the United States and the tendency to use more steel in the construction of buildings, bridges, and other materials in many forms of construction, furniture, etc. During the last week operations of the leading maker had fallen 10 per cent in capacity, with the industry as a whole paced at 90 per cent.

All of the steel barometers so far have been favorable. Pig iron production increased 7 per cent during March over February, based on the average daily production. Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation by the end of March had declined about 75 per cent. The momentum of buying the second half of March is carrying over into April. There is room for much improvement in railroad business. Freight car awards in March were only 4630, compared with 8995 in March of last year. Awards for the first three months of 1927 were 12,000, compared with 8,750 for the corresponding period of 1926.

Locomotive prospects are bright. The New York Central is to purchase 60 locomotives, six of which are to be switching engines, while the Erie has authorized the purchase of 50 locomotives. The Erie is also to purchase 50 into the market for 4600 freight cars.

Good Wire Products Demand  
Demand for wire products has set in earlier this spring than usual. Wire is particularly active in the agricultural districts. The automobile industry is very active as a whole, though production conditions are spotty.

The Ford Company is about to purchase nearly 400,000 tons of Minnesota iron ore for its new plant at River Rouge, Mich. The price paid will doubtless set the official price for the 1927 season, which is predicted to be 12.50 cents a ton. There was a net gain of six cents sixpence during March. Output was the third largest for March in history and was exceeded by only one month in 1926.

In pig iron the sales of steel-making grades at Philadelphia were sold to eastern Pennsylvania consumers, and about 15,000 tons of foundry iron was disposed of to cast iron pipe makers in Pennsylvania and Virginia. The American Bridge Company bought 15,000 tons of basic iron from the Lukens Steel Company for 15,000 tons of the same. The American Steel & Wire Company is in the market for 5000 tons of basic for Worcester, Mass.

Pig Iron Prices Firm  
Pig iron prices are stiffening. Some purchasing agents who have canvassed the makers quite thoroughly state that the market is firmer than is generally believed. The Donner Steel Company, most aggressive seller in the Buffalo district, has advanced prices from \$12.50 to \$13.00 a ton. Eastern Pennsylvania iron is firmer at \$13.

A stronger tone in the domestic iron field has encouraged foreign makers to press their product more vigorously along the American seaboard. Foreign iron has been offered at \$12.50 a ton, duty paid, and Canadian iron is being offered at prices slightly higher than domestic iron. Prospects for large structural steel projects are unusually bright. The straightening of the River Drive, New York, will need 500,000 tons of steel, and proposed office building would need 40,000 tons.

The non-ferrous metals have changed on the side of weakness. Lead was raised 1/2 cent following a decline by the same amount a week ago and 3/4 cent two weeks ago, present prices are 12 1/2 cents. Copper made a net decline of 1/4 cent, the same rate of decrease that took place on each of the previous six weeks. Tin prices have been reduced. Tin is the strongest metal marketwise, prices having advanced \$20 a flask in two months.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET FIRMER

LONDON, April 11.—The stock market was firmer today, despite a small accumulation of week-end buying orders. Traders were anxiously awaiting this afternoon's budget speech.

It was generally predicted that if the anticipated proposals are made in the budget, the market will be buoyant and that there will be no complaint in the financial district of increased taxes if there is no increase in the direct tax rate.

Mines were irregular, with De Beers and West Rand in demand. Oils were higher, especially Anglo-Persian and Burmah. Home rails were buoyant. South American rails were hardened.

Rubber issues were dull. Textiles were higher. Rio de Janeiro, 7 1/4, Royal Dutch 5 1/4, and Courtauld 5 1/4. The gilt edge division was firm. Foreign issues improved, especially French, German and Peruvian.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT TRUST  
The first report of the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York contains a detailed income account for the seven months period from June, 1926, to Jan. 31, 1927. The report shows the investments made since the formation of the trust under section 25-A of the Federal Reserve Act. Gross revenue amounted to \$134,619, and net profit, after taxes, of \$13,771. Directors recently declared a dividend of \$1.00 a share, leaving a surplus of \$13,771.

STROMBERG CARBURETOR YEAR  
Stromberg Carburetor Company of America, Inc., pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows a net profit of \$141,148 after charges and federal taxes, the same as in preliminary statement. The company's sales for 1926 were 1,100,000 carburetors, compared with 1,000,000 in 1925, or 10 per cent increase.

## STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended April 9, 1927

| CHICAGO                      |      |     |      |     | SAN FRANCISCO                |      |     |      |     | CLEVELAND                    |      |     |      |     | CINCINNATI                   |      |     |      |     |
|------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|
| STOCKS                       |      |     |      |     | STOCKS                       |      |     |      |     | STOCKS                       |      |     |      |     | STOCKS                       |      |     |      |     |
| Stocks                       | High | Low | Last | Net | Stocks                       | High | Low | Last | Net | Stocks                       | High | Low | Last | Net | Stocks                       | High | Low | Last | Net |
| 3200 Adams Exp.              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Adams Exp.              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Adams Exp.              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Adams Exp.              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 All Am Radio            | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 All Am Radio            | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 All Am Radio            | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 All Am Radio            | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Can.                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Can.                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Can.                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Can.                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Express             | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Express             | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Express             | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Express             | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Fruit               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Fruit               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Fruit               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Fruit               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Ice                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Ice                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Ice                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Ice                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Oil                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Oil                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Oil                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Oil                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Sugar               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Sugar               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Sugar               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Sugar               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. T. & P.             | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. T. & P.             | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. T. & P.             | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. T. & P.             | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Wire                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Wire                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Wire                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Wire                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Iron                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Iron                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Iron                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Iron                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Steel               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Steel               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Steel               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Steel               | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Copper              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Copper              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Copper              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Copper              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead                | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin                 | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel              | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese           | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese           | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese           | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese           | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Oxide          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Oxide          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Oxide          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Oxide          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Oxide          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Oxide          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Oxide          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Oxide          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Oxide           | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Oxide           | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Oxide           | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Oxide           | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel Oxide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Oxide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Oxide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Oxide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese Oxide     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Oxide     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Oxide     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Oxide     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Sulfide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Sulfide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Sulfide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Sulfide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Sulfide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Sulfide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Sulfide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Sulfide        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Sulfide         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Sulfide         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Sulfide         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Sulfide         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel Sulfide      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Sulfide      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Sulfide      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Sulfide      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese Sulfide   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Sulfide   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Sulfide   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Sulfide   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Chloride        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Chloride        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Chloride        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Chloride        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel Chloride     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Chloride     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Chloride     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Chloride     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese Chloride  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Chloride  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Chloride  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Chloride  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Nitrate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Nitrate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Nitrate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Nitrate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel Nitrate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Nitrate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Nitrate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Nitrate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese Nitrate   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Nitrate   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Nitrate   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Nitrate   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Sulfate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Sulfate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Sulfate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Sulfate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Sulfate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Sulfate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Sulfate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Sulfate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Sulfate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Sulfate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Sulfate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Sulfate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel Sulfate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Sulfate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Sulfate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Sulfate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese Sulfate   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Sulfate   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Sulfate   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Sulfate   | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Phosphate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Phosphate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Phosphate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Phosphate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Phosphate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Phosphate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Phosphate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Phosphate      | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Phosphate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Phosphate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Phosphate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Phosphate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel Phosphate    | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Phosphate    | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Phosphate    | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Phosphate    | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese Phosphate | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Phosphate | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Phosphate | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Phosphate | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Silicate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Silicate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Silicate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Silicate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Silicate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Silicate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Silicate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Silicate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Silicate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Silicate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Silicate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Silicate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel Silicate     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Silicate     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Silicate     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Silicate     | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese Silicate  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Silicate  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Silicate  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Silicate  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Borate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Borate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Borate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Borate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Borate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Borate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Borate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Borate         | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Borate          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Borate          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Borate          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Borate          | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Nickel Borate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Borate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Borate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Nickel Borate       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Manganese Borate    | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Borate    | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Borate    | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Borate    | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Fluoride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Fluoride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Fluoride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Fluoride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Fluoride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Fluoride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Fluoride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Fluoride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
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| 3200 Am. Manganese Fluoride  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Fluoride  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Fluoride  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Manganese Fluoride  | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Zinc Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Chloride       | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Tin Chloride        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Chloride        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Chloride        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Tin Chloride        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
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| 3200 Am. Zinc Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Zinc Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
| 3200 Am. Lead Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  | 3200 Am. Lead Nitrate        | 100  | 98  | 98   | +1  |
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## BOARD TO STUDY PROBATION LAWS

Methods Used in Europe to Come Under Scrutiny of Lowden Committee

NEW YORK—The executive committee of the National Crime Commission has made public the announcement of a committee of six appointed by Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois, to study and report on pardon, probation, penal laws and institutional correction.

The personnel of the Lowden committee is as follows: Clark Howell of Georgia, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Charles S. Whitman, president of the American Bar Association and a former Governor of the State of New York; Arnold B. Hall, president of the University of Oregon; Mrs. Jessie R. Hodder, superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women; George L. Radcliffe, who has served as Secretary of the State of Maryland; Sumner T. McKnight of Minnesota, a banker widely known for his interest in philanthropic problems.

In announcing the names of the committee, a statement from Mr. Lowden was given out, which said, in part: "There is no other part of the American machinery for criminal justice on which there are such varying opinions in different parts of the country as the vexed question of pardons, probation, penal laws and institutional correction, which is the subject assigned to my committee by the National Crime Commission, and on no other subject connected with the reduction of crime will a thorough, impartial investigation and analysis of the widely varying laws and their results, as worked out in actual practice, be more useful in clarifying the problem."

"The 'repeater' forms a large fraction of the number who commit crimes of violence in the United States each year. Wide attention has been attracted to the new laws of the State of New York, which, after giving him an opportunity to reform finally sentences him to life imprisonment as an incorrigible offender. The wisdom and justice of this measure has been the subject of fierce and bitter debate in almost every State legislature this winter. 'The speeding up of justice and reform of our antiquated criminal codes is undoubtedly a most urgent and important thing to do, but the application of correct principles of punishment and the proper administration of laws regarding the convicted criminal is even more important in my judgment.'

"Before completing my list of committee members, I requested Dr. Louis N. Robinson of Pennsylvania, who will act as secretary of the committee, to make a three months' study abroad of the penal and correctional work of England, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

"Dr. Robinson has already prepared his preliminary report for the consideration of my committee, and it is probable that some portions of this will be made public within a short time."

## CUMBERLAND FALLS CHANGE OPPOSED

Izaak Walton League Joins Protest on Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, April 11.—A commendable public service for organizations of outdoor lovers is to furnish nurseries which can be stocked with fish by the Federal Government, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, said in an address at the fifth annual convention here of the Izaak Walton League of America, of which he was re-elected honorary president.

Numerous resolutions relative to conservation of wild life, fish, and all outdoor resources were adopted at the convention. Opposition to a proposed hydroelectric plant near Cumberland Falls, Ky., was voiced by the convention.

Following the assertion that the proposed erection of dams and backwater reservoirs will destroy Keshena Falls, Big Eddy, Smoky Falls, the Delles of the Wolf, Smoky Falls, and natural beauty on the Wolf River which flows through the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the convention voted to protest construction of the dams.

Judge Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago, a former Secretary of War, was elected president of the league. Vice-presidents named were L. G. Bradford, South Bend, Ind.; Judge Henry Graas, Green Bay, Ind.; Judge Esar Floyd, Dallas, Tex.; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., New York, and James Heyworth, Chicago.

## TENNESSEE LAWMAKERS PASS GOOD ROADS ACTS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 11 (Special).—Responding to the keynote of good roads sounded by Gov. Austin Peay, both houses of the general assembly have taken two important steps designed to build up the state highway system. The first was passage of a bill increasing the state gasoline tax from three to four cents per gallon. Revenue from the extra cent is to be used for building and maintaining county roads.

The second was enactment of a bill providing for the State to take over all road bonds issued by the counties and to repay to the counties all funds advanced for the use of the State Highway Department. The bill provides for the State to assume the county road bonds beginning July 1, 1928. The total of bonds to be assumed is over \$15,000,000.

## MEXICO NAMES DELEGATES

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence).—Mexico has named the two lawyers, Julio Garcia and Fernando Gonzalez Roa, as representatives to the Pan American Judicial Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, beginning April 15.



Too Old? Special Correspondence

TWO young men were stopped on a crowded thoroughfare of this city one evening by a white-haired man. Both started to walk on, but attracted by an unusual appeal in the older man's tone, they wheeled about. Each offered a coin which the elderly one accepted with gratitude.

"How does it happen that you have to beg?" asked one of the young men, noting something decidedly out of the ordinary in the other's appearance. The man explained that he had asked for work at many places and always been told that he was too old. "But they are mistaken," he asserted with ardor, "there is a lot of good work in me yet!"

"I believe it!" responded one of the younger men and, taking pen and paper, he hastily wrote a short message to a friend who was in the employment office of a large manufacturing company. "Present this and see what it will do for you," he said.

A few weeks later the two young men were delighted to learn that the man they had befriended had found work in the factory office and was drawing a larger salary than either of them.

## Just a Good Turn (From the Landmark)

THE Association of the Boy Scouts of America have presented to the Boy Scouts of Britain a bronze statue of an American bison, dedicated to the "Unknown Scout," that is, the Boy Scout who did a service for an American tourist here which merited the gentleman to inquire into the Boy Scout movement and its ideas and then to start it in America.

The American asked the boy his way in a busy street and was at once conducted to his destination. When he returned to the boy a tip he received the reply, "No, sir, I am a Scout."

From the little good turn done by that boy in this city the movement has grown until it numbers 750,000 in the United States and will probably number a million before long.

## SOUTH DAKOTA MOVES FOR CLEAN MAGAZINES

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (Special Correspondence).—The community service committee of the Sioux Falls Federation of Women's Clubs has formally launched a campaign designed to rid news stands of Sioux Falls of magazines regarded unfit for circulation.

The campaign has been strongly endorsed by the city council of the Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce, and it is offering its co-operation in aiding the women to attain their objective, according to members of the women's clubs.

## Local Classified

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**REAL ESTATE**  
NUTLEY, N. J.—Atractive new eight-room house, plot of land, garage, 16 car, steam heat, modern improvements, bath, electric, gas, five minutes walk to station, trolley, bus, restricted neighborhood, thirteen miles from New York. For particulars call Nutley 901-M.

**READING, PA.**—For sale, fine suburban corner home, nicely located; 7 large rooms, 2 baths; fine cellar; all conveniences; fair price. EDWARD E. COOK, Tel. 211. ESTATE AGENCY, 222 Washington Street.

**QUINCY, MASS.**—40 Whitney Road—One of the best residential sections, practically new house, seven rooms, bath, and heated double garage. EDWARD E. COOK, Tel. 211. ESTATE AGENCY, 222 Washington Street.

**NUTLEY, N. J.**—For sale, 9-room house, colonial, shingle, steam heat; 2-car garage; land plot of ground; practically new; price \$12,500. Phone Nutley 211.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—College Hill, 32 Kings Highway—For sale, attractive 6-room house, modern, central heating, and conveniences; new school. Crescent 1703.

**READING, PA.**—Good 6-room house, 355 Main St., very reasonable price, one-family brick house of seven rooms, 1781 West 8th Street, Haverhill 10400.

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—4 beautiful large unfurnished rooms and bath, facing Prospect Park, modern, \$115 with garage. Tel. Hesperus 4240. W. LEVY, 10 Prospect Park South.

**JERSEY CITY, N. J.**—302 Armstrong Ave., Upper East Side, 2-story home, private porch, 10 rooms, 2 baths, modern, \$12,500. Owner W. H. BRUCE, Phone Bergen 718.

## TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Excellent summer location for anyone desiring beautiful furnished five-room apartment overlooking Central Park, on Fifth Ave., corner 81st Street, from June 1st to September 1st, in apartment hotel, full service. Inquire P. H. GIDDENS, 905 Fifth Ave., Butlerfield 512.

**N. Y. C.**—Duplex apartment beautifully furnished, large study, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, and garage. Tel. Hesperus 4150. Call Rinehart 4495 before 10 mornings.

**NEW YORK CITY**—22 East 10th—Share furnished apartment house, 22 East 10th, 10245 after 6. SARAH MCCONNELL.

## OFFICES TO LET

READING, PA.—To let, attractive office, 3000 Main St., 2nd floor, suitable for any line of business; all conveniences; fair rent. ORFELD, RESTAURANT, 545 Penn St.

## DESK SPACE

N. Y. C. 110 West 34th St. (Room 1009) Desk space in quiet office private office. Lachman 3229.

## Local Classified

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## SUMMER HOMES TO LET

HOUSE AT KITTERY POINT, MAINE  
Famous old home of historic interest; three sleeping rooms, bath, electric kitchen; four open fireplaces; lovely screened piazza looking down on beach; fully furnished; garage; fully equipped; rent \$500; for season of four or five months; garage, bath, E. 23rd, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large, cheerful front parlor room for one or two. 1818 North St. to Gainsboro St. Tel. 211. Tel. 211.

BOSTON, MASS.—20 Haverway St.—Furnished room with housekeeping privileges. Tel. Back Bay 3000. Call Sunday.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Five furnished rooms, light, roomy, bath and water supplied; Broadway Station, 4107 70th Street.

N. Y. C. 532 W. 111th, Apt. 40—Newly furnished, large, light front bedroom room; kitchen; refrigerator; elevator; all conveniences; near Central Park. Call 211.

N. Y. C. 510 W. 112—Attractive front parlor, double, \$14 two, \$12 one; back parlor, single, \$8 small room \$5.50; elevator; near Central Park. Call 211.

NEW YORK CITY, 288 W. 84 St., Apt. 4—Quiet, peaceful, comfortable, single, double, and triple rooms, bath, water, gas, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Tel. 211.

N. Y. C. 11 W. 88th—Large, comfortable room, running water, two beds, double \$11; single \$8.50. Call 211.

N. Y. C. 7th (900 Columbus)—Tourist accommodations, 10 to 12 daily, 10 weekly, 10 monthly; restaurant, 1000 Columbus.

NEW YORK CITY, 607 West 118th (81)—Large, sunny front; business woman; elevator; home surroundings; kitchen; bath; water; gas; \$2.00 to \$3.00. Tel. 211.

NEW YORK CITY, Riverside Drive—Comfortable room, private bath. Telephone, Cathedral 7007, Apt. 6-D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Locust, 1119 Locust Street—Single, double, and triple rooms; restaurant, 1000 Locust. Tel. 211.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 811 North 4th St.—Furnished room; board optional; convenient to cars. Home Exchange, 1000 Locust.

## ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG business woman desires room, furnished or partly furnished, in harmonious environment, close to business district. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## PAYING GUESTS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—PRIVATE HOME FOR STAY AND BREAKFAST. VERY CENTRAL. TELEPHONE MONTCLAIR 3050.

## BOARD AND INSTRUCTION WANTED

BOARD, entire care and tuition by an experienced teacher for boy nine years old who requires special care and instruction; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 1-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

WOMAN wanted by Philadelphia firm to sell advertising service to daily newspapers; must be experienced high grade salesman with good habits; no experience necessary; for right man; advertising experience an advantage; salary and expenses; reference; confidential. Address MANAGER, 3114 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES with sales ability, spare or whole time to show men's neckwear; new styles; lower prices; no investment; we consider you stock on request. Write DIX CO., Box 445, Reading, Pa.

## WOMEN WITH ORGANIZING ABILITY

National Women's organization with 200,000 members and 17 years' experience will add several organizers to its present staff. Applicants for these positions must be experienced high grade saleswomen with good habits; no experience necessary; for right man; advertising experience an advantage; salary and expenses; reference; confidential. Address MANAGER, 3114 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

## WANTED—COOK, man or couple, to go to Italy, France, Germany, etc., for 3 months; long experience; desires pay; position; married man. DARRAGH, 2084 Valley Ave., New York City.

## ELECTRICIAN with 14 years' experience in building construction work would like a position with reliable firm, permanent position desired. JAMES I. PRITCHARD, 815 W. 3rd Street, New York City.

## OFFICE MANAGER—American accountant with 15 years' experience, capable of taking full charge of office, prepare tax returns and financial statements; unquestionable references. Box H-250, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-CASHER, executive ability, desires to locate in first-class organization; long experience; references; married; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 1-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion-student. Mrs. S. A. J. JENKINS, 100 W. 11th St., Apt. 6, New York City.

YOUNG LADY, bookkeeper and Elliott Fisher, 100 W. 11th St., Apt. 6, New York City.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY  
HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU  
15 East 42nd St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 1171

MARY P. KINGSTON  
BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CURT. 1554

CALDWELL PEYTON  
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 8128

CHARLOTTE GORDON supplies excellent positions, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, etc.; references; married; references; required. 122 East 98th St., New York City.

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretary, executive, bookkeeper, stenographer, etc.; 2 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

HERBERT AND BARKER, 48 East 41st St., New York City, Murray Hill 888—A COM- plete business and advertising service for business firms and those seeking positions.

LOUISE C. BAIN—Opportunities for women in all lines of business. 22 W. 42nd St., New York City. Telephone 7081.

## PATENT ATTORNEY WANTED

PATENT ATTORNEY wanted to handle patent applications; vicinity New York City. Box 1-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## PERSONAL SERVICE

TAX RETURNS completed, audited and accounting work of all kinds undertaken; certified reports submitted. AMEN NOWELL, C. P. A., Box 2013, Boston, Mass.

## MULTIGRAPHING

NASH LETTER BUREAU  
Addressing, Folding, Mailing.  
130 West 42nd Street, New York City  
Wisconsin 1181

## General Classified

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## REAL ESTATE

ALBERTA, CANADA—Ranch 800 acres situated near Canmore, Alberta; fully developed; two barns, implement shed, shop, chicken house, hog house, ranch house, tenant house, corn and other miscellaneous improvements; fully fenced and cross fenced; price \$20,000. For further particulars apply to H. P. CURTIS, Canmore, Alberta, Canada.

WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS  
435 Butler Avenue, Kingston, Pa.

LOS ANGELES—Business property, 100171, on Whittier Boulevard with parking space. OWNER, 310 Live Oak Street, Walnut Park, Calif. Phone Bhiwara 9080.

## BUSINESS PROPERTY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—To lease, factory and basement building suitable for warehouse or factory; wholesale district. Apply 100 London Road.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Dist. of Columbia

## WASHINGTON

## DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK

1406 O Street, N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## GEO. H. COOKE

Florist  
1707-1709 Connecticut Avenue  
GEO. R. GRAY  
Printing and Publishing  
Wyatt Building Phone Main 7014

## Virginia

## HAMPTON

HAMPTON OIL & SUPPLY CO.  
Gasoline, Oil, Greases and Accessories  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
221 E. Street, Next to Bridge Tel. 10

## NEWPORT NEWS

NEWPORT NEWS FURNITURE CO. INC.  
3400-3402 Washington Avenue  
HAPPY HOME FURNISHERS  
Six floors devoted exclusively to Quality Home Furnishings.

## The Broadway Department Store

Exclusive Ready-to-Wear  
Dry Goods, Notions  
Men's Furnishings  
3007-5 Washington Avenue

## "Butch" Hantz CHESAPEAKE TRANSFER and STORAGE CO.

Long Distance Hauling  
Modern Vans  
M. P. BREON  
Tires—Vulcanizing—Batteries  
GAS OIL  
2701-08 Huntington Avenue

## SHOE REPAIRING OF THE "BETTER KIND"

Eisenman Shoe Hospital  
2600 WASHINGTON AVENUE  
Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY  
Toilet Goods—Candles—Stationery  
FALCONER'S  
3003 Washington Avenue  
NEWPORT NEWS LAUNDRY  
C. F. GARNER, Mgr.  
830-25 Streets Phone 672-673

## NICHOLAS' BEAUTY SHOPPE

Nestle Circuline Permanent Waving Shampooing Marcelling  
3018 Washington Ave. Phone 221  
For Music and Musical Instruments  
PATRONIZE  
E. MC D. GEMMEL  
2613 Washington Ave.

## Schmelz National Bank

Washington Ave. at 25th St.  
Home of Mr. 4%  
Florence Shelley Goldman  
Teacher of Voice and Piano  
Residence Studio, 226 48 Street  
Phone 440-3

## BARCLAY & SONS Jewelers

"YE WAVERLY GIFT SHOPPE"  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.  
FISH OYSTERS  
3500 Oak Avenue

## Gray's Fancy Groceries and Meats

For Smart Styles in Men's and Young Men's Clothes Go to BURCHER'S Shop of Merit  
3001 Washington Avenue  
Corner of 30th St. and Washington Ave.  
Washington Avenue at 30th St.  
Modern Cleaners & Dyers  
3407 Washington Avenue  
PHONE 850  
Let me solve your heating problems  
W. T. EUBANK  
Heating and Plumbing Engineer  
1213 Twentieth Street Phone 1021

## HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor?

Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Virginia

## NEWPORT NEWS

ICE—COAL—WOOD  
We are the sole distributors of the famous Newport News Ice and Coal which is fully guaranteed by us.  
NEWPORT NEWS DISTILLED ICE CO.  
J. W. HESTER  
HARDWARE SUPPLIES  
3212 Washington Avenue  
Newport News, Va.

## NORFOLK

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY  
2261 1022 40th St.

## THE REGAL COMPANY

355 GRANBY STREET  
Trunks—Leather Goods  
Stationery—Engraving  
THE RAGGED ROBIN  
COFFEE SHOP  
Hours: Noon to 5 P. M.  
118 W. Freemason Street  
WM. J. NEWTON, Florist  
311 W. Freemason Street Phone 24548  
NO BRANCH STORES  
Geo. W. Thomas & Co.  
Shoes  
206 GRANBY STREET  
Lunde Inc. Beauty Shoppe  
PERMANENT WAVING  
SHAMPOOING HAIR CUTTING  
108-104 W. Freemason Street Phone 22815

## HORNER'S CLEENERS and DYERS

Cor. Colley and Raleigh Ave. Tel. 22264  
Carter-Wray Shoe Co.  
FOOTWEAR—REPAIRING  
OF THE BEST KIND  
321 Granby Street  
Office Sales and Service Co., Inc.  
Typewriters, Adding Machines, Scales, Stationery, Office Furniture, Supplies.  
Cor. Bush and Tazewell Sts. Phone 36101

## PRICE-REYNOLDS HARDWARE COMPANY

111-117 Market St. Cor. Monticello Ave.  
Maytag Washers  
RICHMOND  
VIRGINIA TRUST CO.  
invites Readers of The Christian Science Monitor to open an account  
3% on All Savings  
When balance is \$500 or more, 3% paid and compounded monthly, subject to check.  
821 E. Main Street Richmond, Va.

## CLARKSBURG

BETTY WALES FASHIONS  
PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.  
One of West Virginia's Great Stores  
Princess Hair Shoppe  
ADELHE M. HAMMOND Prop.  
Hairdressing in all its branches.  
Permanent Waving a Specialty  
216 Latstetter Bldg. Phone 1679

## HUNTINGTON

HELEN TUFTS LAUON  
Teacher of Piano and Singing  
1105 Tenth Street Phone 22043  
FLORENCE EMERY  
Decorator of Interiors  
1218 Sixth Avenue  
Telephone 27205 Huntington, W. Va.

## Vanity Fair Lunch Room and Delicatessen

FRESH SOUPS DAILY Good Things to Eat  
VANITY FAIR BUILDING  
PORTRAITS  
BY PHOTOGRAPHY  
W. ARCHIBALD WALLACE  
1022 1/2 Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

## Local Classified

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## TEACHERS

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### The Borah-Butler Debate

ACCEPTING as conclusive the statements made by both the distinguished advocates in the Borah-Butler debate held in Symphony Hall, Boston, under the auspices of the Roosevelt Club, Inc., of that city, it would be conceded that prohibition, as an issue in the United States, is one regarding which the national political parties can no longer remain silent. Both Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University of New York, the speakers, agreed upon this premise. It is quite probable that the sponsors of the debate realized in advance that upon this point alone would the gentlemen invited to discuss the question, "Should the Republican national platform of 1928 advocate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment?" find common ground.

But upon the main question presented there was no such agreement. Dr. Butler, for the affirmative, proved himself a worthy adversary in the presentation of his side. There was, in what he said, a dignified and compelling challenge, which called forth from Mr. Borah a scholarly and dignified counterattack. There was no resort to oratorical trickery, no apparent attempt to appeal to selfish prejudice, albeit there were passages, as forensic steel clashed and scintillated, which were reminiscent of those familiar appeals in behalf of personal liberty as opposed to personal patriotism which have been made by the advocates of nullification by continued violation of what they regard as a merely sumptuary law.

It is a significant fact, which commends itself to the consideration of the avowed enemies of national prohibition, that in finding the unofficial verdict of the nine equally unofficial judges chosen to determine the result of the debate, six out of the nine agreed that Senator Borah had presented the more convincing argument in opposition to the proposal that the Republican Party should advocate the repeal of the amendment. It has been repeatedly stated that as the result of a recent nation-wide survey it was discovered that Boston is the "wettest" city in the United States. Perhaps the important fact will eventually be disclosed, that this can actually be charged against a city without establishing the fact that the particular city is very wet. It requires no analytical survey to convince any student or observer that with the passing of the saloon, and continuously until this moment, the Boston of today cannot be compared, on a basis of its wetness, with the Boston of a decade ago.

It may be said of Dr. Butler that his position, though voluntarily chosen, was one most difficult to maintain and defend before a representative American audience. The rank and file of the people of the United States, regardless of their political party affiliations, are not nullificationists. They never have seen a just law, deliberately enacted, set aside because of the possibility or probability that it would be persistently violated. This constancy, born of courage and patriotism, was referred to by Senator Borah in these words:

We do not propose in this country to abandon a government of law for a government of force, and we do not propose to surrender the orderly processes of government in a repeal of law for the disregard and the defiance and the nullification of those who do not like law. The American people can, and in the end the American people will, enforce any provision of the Constitution which they in their wisdom see fit to put into the Constitution of the United States.

It would be inconceivable, this being the attitude of the people of the United States, that any national political party, least of all that to which both the speakers profess their continued allegiance, should affront public sentiment by pledging its support to any process of nullification, or, at this early day in the progress of the reform, to the repeal of the amendment or its material modification.

The fact was disclosed by Dr. Butler in the course of the debate that he had pledged himself to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment soon after its adoption, and long before it was discovered that it would be difficult for the Government, even with the sympathetic co-operation of the states, to apprehend and punish all those who violated its terms. It is illogical, under the circumstances, for him to contend that his objection to the law now is based upon what he regards as the impossibility of enforcing it in every part of the country and among all classes of citizens. His appeal for recruits to the standard which he has set up and which he now seeks to defend does not come with the persuasive effectiveness which would strengthen the plea of one convinced against his preferences or his desires.

It would be futile and evasive to insist that no issue is now presented to the American people for a decision. It is a moral issue, primarily, just as it has been in all the years during which it was sought to curb and control the liquor traffic by the means formerly employed. Eventually it will be solved as a moral issue, just as it was solved by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment by the states, and by the passage of the enforcement code over an executive veto. It is not now, perhaps, a political issue, strictly speaking, any more than the issue of slavery was a political issue before the advent of the Republican Party. Then it was discovered that a great moral issue might at the same time be a great political issue.

### The Race for Television

THE first lap in the race for the conquest of television is over. American genius has removed the "impediment of distance" by transmitting images from Washington to New York, a distance of 200 miles, and the scant dozen competitors in the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Japan and France have witnessed the accomplishment of one of the most inspiring feats of the age. It matters not how intricate the system employed, nor the fact that still further perfection is necessary before television can be made available for public use. What matters is that the result of years of experiment and research have brought television from the laboratory definitely into the practical workaday world. It is not the first time that vision has been

transmitted. Last year, J. L. Baird, a Scottish inventor, gave an exhibition in London of his television machine with which he was able to show people in one room an image of a person in another. He had also been able to radio vision, somewhat blurred, for a distance of ten miles. What he lacked was funds to improve his methods. Indeed, the want of sufficient capital obliged him to conduct his experiments in an attic in Soho, a district of London, where he worked at a grave disadvantage. But it was generally conceded that his progress placed him in the lead of television inventors, after four years of unremitting effort.

The whole system of transmission is making gigantic strides. Everyone is familiar with the sound of the voice carried through the air. The possibility of sending power over long distance by wireless has been admitted by eminent engineers. The day seems not far distant when by the turn of a button it may be possible to sit in the comfort of a drawing-room or parlor, by the side of a glowing fire, and watch and listen simultaneously to an opera, a baseball game, a notable speaker, a distant friend—the image projected upon a screen upon the wall while the sound issues from a loudspeaker near by.

Television not only gives rein to the imagination, but it also emphasizes the progress being made in the triumph of natural science over material obstacles.

### Welding a Link of Friendship

FULL of inspiration were the words that Paul Claudel, France's new Ambassador to the United States, spoke to nearly 2000 members of the American Legion in Boston, Mass., the other day, as his first message to the American people. For it was a plea that the American and the Frenchman may continue to work side by side in the common cause of enduring friendship. "America and France," he said, "were the first to start the idea of comradeship among nations." And he added that after the World War France feels that there is something in America that belongs to her, which he defined as "a spiritual territory of tradition, of ideas, of principles, of hopes and of beliefs, where the present melts and fades between the past and the future."

It was not, however, so much the words that he used, as it was the general sentiment he expressed of friendship between the nations, that gave the greatest force to his utterances. For he urged that he believed that the net result of the Great War would be just one word, and that an American word, "Comradeship." Comradeship, he declared, is, before all, the art to endure, and to support the other fellow because he needs us and we need him.

This friendship is something that must be welded into an unbreakable chain, if it is to endure the vicissitudes of fortune. The misunderstandings of the past have brought forth much suffering and distress. There is no reason why they should be repeated. The world today is questioning many things that only a few years ago were taken for granted. And one of them is the necessity for the settling of disputes by arms. Though France may entertain differences of opinion regarding the fundamental issue of armaments, this should not mean any lessening of the sense of friendship that has been wrought out between her and America.

### As an Example of Economy

THE announcement that Mr. Ford has ordered those in charge of his grocery and provision stores in Detroit to discontinue the service formerly rendered to the general public and to confine their sales to those employed in his factories, offices and other departments of his industries, comes as no surprise. It at once became apparent, when the public was invited to take advantage of the lower prices charged in his stores, that the resentment felt by other dealers, and shared by wholesalers and jobbers, who supply these dealers, would be emphatically manifested. In cities far from Detroit agitation was started in an effort to injure Mr. Ford's chief industry by organizing a boycott among those whose business it was charged he was destroying by his new policies.

But even if what Mr. Ford and his associates probably regarded as an entirely unselfish effort to aid patrons of his stores to reduce their household costs has been checked, it must appear to any unbiased observer that the experiment established at least one important economic fact. This is that the service which he proposed to render, and did render for a time, can be carried on profitably, under similar conditions, while selling staples at much lower prices than those generally charged. Any correct analysis of the figures presented must show that the margin of cost between the producers of provisions of all kinds and the ultimate consumer is much greater than would be necessary if distribution were carried on along the lines of the Ford experiment.

This is not saying that the individual dealer in every instance adds an unnecessarily high percentage to his original cost prices. Probably he does not. His overhead has been greatly increased in recent years. No doubt it may be shown that it has been almost doubled since 1914. His rents and taxes are higher; he pays higher wages to all his employees; the expense of delivery has increased proportionately, and generally he is obliged to pay higher prices to producers and wholesalers.

As his business is now organized and conducted it may be found impossible for the ordinary dealer to carry on safely by reducing his percentage of nominal profit. Competition for trade in the larger cities has been increased by the larger number of stores, but with the result, generally speaking, of adding materially to the percentage of cost of doing business, while offering no relief to the patrons. It may never be possible to prove that the saturation point, so called, is eventually reached in a community or district, because each store will claim a share of the trade under present competitive conditions.

Those who have flattered themselves by the belief that the advent of one or more chain stores in their locality would compel a general leveling of prices and their ultimate reduction have usually been disappointed. The chain stores, because of their ability to buy to better

advantage than their independent competitors, are able to undersell them. But it is observed that they are governed entirely by local conditions. They sell more cheaply in some cities and localities than in others, their price schedules being made to conform to circumstances. So it is probable that few are deceived by the belief that if the time should come when the chain stores were actually in control of distribution the troubles of the consumers would be ended.

There are convincing evidences that an un-economic system of distribution has been built up, to be supported and maintained by those who have encouraged it. If it is satisfactory, then no one should complain. But it is undeniable that it is imposing a serious hardship upon those who are not able to support it. In every large city there are thousands of families who would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of dealing with some such institution as that which Mr. Ford sought to establish. A single enterprise of this character, properly financed and conducted, would supply a community which now supports several smaller stores. The saving in fixed overhead expenses, passed on to these buyers, would immediately be reflected in the family budgets.

### Millions Saved by Thousands

POTENTIAL losses of millions of dollars were prevented by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which adjourned more than 200 labor and industrial differences last year. Equally gratifying and surprising is the fact that the board spent only about \$16,000 to accomplish this splendid contribution to the peace and prosperity of society.

One has but to recall various other disputes wherein the participants failed to reason together, with the consequent losses in money, time and other factors, to appreciate the great value of the commendable work done by this state agency.

The board covers a wide range of industrial activities, and in addition to rendering decisions in 201 cases, thirty-six other cases were settled or withdrawn. The importance of each case to society, as well as to those directly involved, is reflected in the board's report, where is the statement: "Each case represented a case of unemployment for hundreds of workers and the usefulness or idleness of thousands of dollars' worth of plant equipment."

Since this board acts only when appealed to by the interested parties, it is significant to read in the report about "an increasing extent to which the conference table and the arbitration hearing have come into use in place of the strike and the lockout in settling industrial disputes."

Again it is evident that "peace hath her victories" even greater than some other methods, and the benefit, as always, is to society.

### A Boy, a Kitten, and Some Men

A LITTLE boy in the city of Lynn, Mass., lost his kitten. No doubt thousands of children all over the world have lost their pets, but the circumstances under which this particular little kitten was rescued seemed to call for a little more attention than is generally accorded to such matters.

Two days after the kitten disappeared passers-by heard plaintive meows from beneath a great pile of steel rails, and the boy was notified. It was a physical impossibility for him to move the rails and ascertain the predicament of the kitten, so the police were called.

The police in turn notified the street railway company which owned the rails, and a crew of men were sent to the rescue. Several hours of hard work were involved in the moving of the rails, but it finally was accomplished, and the kitten was extricated from its involuntary imprisonment and returned to a very happy and very grateful little boy.

It was not the fact that the Governor of the State had just proclaimed "Be Kind to Animals Week" that actuated the police, the railway company and its employees to go to considerable trouble and expense to place this kitten back in the arms of the little boy who owned it. These men would be kind to animals under any circumstances and at all times of the year. They bent their efforts to rescue the kitten, first, because they wanted to save it, and, second, because they desired to bring the smiles back to the face of the little boy who just loved that little kitten so much that the tears were quite ready to break forth at any moment during the progress of the rescue work. And they were amply repaid.

### Editorial Notes

Some interesting conclusions might be drawn from the figures recently made public relative to the consumption of meat in the United States during 1926 and the growth in the fruit and vegetable canning industry. In fact, one observer of conditions has said that America is passing from a carnivorous to a can-ivorous era. Be that as it may, the fact outstands that the per capita consumption of beef in the United States was the smallest since 1921, whereas the consumption of both fresh and canned fruits and vegetables has steadily increased. Surveys, moreover, show that commercial canning has largely superseded home preservation of foods, it being stated that there was canned in the United States during 1925 the enormous total of \$616,744,000 worth of fruit, vegetables, soups and fish products.

Of much more than slight significance was the meeting of well-wishers at the recent opening of "Lawson House," the new headquarters of the World Prohibition Federation in London. As the International Record, the organ of the federation, said in describing the occurrence, it marked yet another step in the onward march of the forces seeking the total suppression of the liquor traffic. Particularly encouraging was the statement of Emil L. G. Hohenthal, who has been engaged for some time in continental prohibition work, to the effect that a steadily increasing interest and marked activity is now characteristic of the work in Europe.

### Texas After an Absence of Forty Years

GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN made a most complimentary remark about Texas once, and the gibes which contained a gleam of grim humor became historic, but if that dashing warrior could now revisit the state he so severely criticized he would make the amende honorable, for mighty are the changes that time has wrought since Sheridan's malediction. To see it as this writer has recently after an interval of forty years is a wonderful experience. It is also an inspiration to observe how, not only in a material way has the commonwealth that Moses Austin, a Connecticut Yankee, and his son, Stephen, founded, grown and flourished in these four decades, but also how it has advanced along lines that make for good citizenship and a higher civilization.

Taking up the economic situation first, one notes that the Texans en masse show every external evidence of prosperity. In the towns and cities the people are invariably well dressed; most of them look as spry and span as they do on Broadway, and if a few ten-cent hats are seen the headgear is of the most expensive sort. The Jim-swinging coat, the low cut vest, the string tie have gone into the discard, so that as concerns his garb the Texan can no longer be spotted as a "long-horn," as it was easy to do in bygone days.

In their homes they are as to modern conveniences no whit behind the citizens north of Mason and Dixon's line. Housing conditions are indeed better in Texas, because of the much greater space allotted to the homes; there are no dwellings in rows, no squalid tenements, no slums. In Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and some other cities, the fine residential districts contain palatial abodes that are a delight to the eye, not alone for the handsome architecture but the beauty of their setting in evergreen groves, lawns that never lose their verdure and profusion of flowers that fill the air with fragrance while the ice king rules in the North.

In the eighties of the last century the hotels of Texas were mostly such as one would shudder to patronize now; today many of them rival the best in the land and this is worthy of note, since there is no better index of a country's standards of living than is furnished by its hostelries.

A certain multimillionaire of Houston has given it out that he will begin shortly the construction of a hotel that will rise skyward forty stories. He is already the owner of several towering business structures. He is also a man given to making good his word and apprehending that he would in this case, another local millionaire, owner of a very profitable twenty-story hotel, begged the former to abandon his projected enterprise.

"There isn't room here for two mammoth establishments," he said; "yours will be a failure and yet the competition will entail on me a loss of \$5,000,000 a year." "Very well, then," quoth the other, "if you will pay me \$5,000,000 I won't build it." That is the way the story runs and in view of the scale on which big business is operating in that bustling embryo metropolis, the incident is not incredible.

Blessings have been bestowed with a lavish generosity on the broad domain of the Austins. It can grow enough cotton to clothe the world. The past year it produced such an extravagant amount of the fleecy stuff that had the fertile black lands yielded 2,000,000 fewer bales, the planters would have been far better off, for the immense crop carried the price down to a point that left not a dollar of profit to those who tilled the soil.

On this account the cotton farmers are experiencing a season of adversity, but their depression can only be temporary and there are so many other sources of revenue that the inhabitants face the new year with confidence and courage. New oil wells are coming in daily in widely separated districts, and money in big streams is pouring into the pockets of the holders of royalties.

The University of Texas, with its 5000 students, has profited heavily through its ownership of large tracts of land on which oil has been found, and is in a fair way of becoming one of the wealthiest institutions of learning in America. In the southern counties much rice is grown and many sugar cane plantations are in that region which borders the Gulf. The growers of figs are making good profits and the number of orchards devoted to that luscious fruit is constantly increasing.

Further up the State many of the farmers who lost on cotton were consoled by one of the noblest trees in the whole realm of forestry, the pecan, which is indigenous to Texas and the nuts of which are so prized that the demand is always greater than the supply. In San Saba County, recognized as the center of the best pecan-growing region, where the nuts attain the maximum of size and quality, owners of groves realized small fortunes as the last season's crop was the heaviest on record. Many thousands of dollars likewise gladdened the hearts of Texas women who give up some of the time to raising turkeys.

When the writer first saw Texas in the spring of 1879 the cattle kings still were numerous and many of them had holdings of greater extent than the average European principality. The King ranch fronting on the Gulf of Mexico contained 1,500,000 acres. The Adair ranch in the northwest was almost as large and vast, as were the pastures of Major Littlefield, Col. Ike Pryor, Col. Burke Burnett, the Waagmans, the Blockers, the Driskills, the Snyders and others who counted their herds by the thousands.

"Cultivating International Good Will" To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I read your editorial entitled, "Cultivating International Good Will," with great satisfaction and gratitude.

As a student of the World's Youth Movement and one of its modest promoters, it gives me a great delight to emphasize the fact that the most conscious part of the intelligent young people of the whole world is organizing, educating and fighting against one of the most fundamental causes of the war—the wrong desire, wrong thinking, and misunderstanding among the people of the world. This pacific, idealistic and educational youth movement, although still ununited, is an important factor in guaranteeing a sure peace to the world.

Students' organizations on a grand scale are numerous all over the world, and are constantly increasing in number and significance. The importance of the athletic associations with their activities as agents of international understanding has been repeatedly stressed, but I should like to bring forth another concrete example of their brilliant record in this respect:

Not very long ago the newspapers announced the reappearance of black clouds above the wrongly called "hot corner" of Europe, the Balkan Peninsula. The peace of Europe was stated to be endangered again. Sharp notes were sent to the Bulgarian Government from the Government of Yugoslavia. The press of both countries helped to aggravate the crisis. Nevertheless, during these days Bulgarian and Yugoslavian football games at Sofia, watched by thousands of young spectators, were continuing gayly their contests, undisturbed by the quarrels of their respective governments.

Man's inborn desire for mutual understanding has been demonstrated in most unfavorable circumstances. An acquaintance of mine who served as a sergeant in the central armies during the World War told me this incident:

Once during a period of inactivity between the lines his attention was attracted by an "enemy" airplane, heading unexpectedly for a landing within the unfriendly lines. It proved to be a forced and unsuccessful landing, owing to engine trouble, and on running up to the plane he discovered two young injured British aviators, who eagerly offered him their well-filled purses, hoping thus to save

One of the Blockers actually sent 70,000 head in a single drive to northern ranges, and one can imagine the number of cowboys it took to handle that bunch of steers. There are few left of these huge pastoral properties, and the long horns that once roamed the grassy plains have happily vanished. In their stead has come a far superior strain, the sleek-coated Hereford that cowmen consider the best of all the bovine species for general range purposes. Sheep and goats add mightily to the wealth of the State, and fortunate are they who own them in any considerable number, especially the latter, since it is the Angora and not the ordinary billy and nannie goat to which reference is made. From this species comes the fine fleece of which mohair cloth is fashioned, so much of which goes into the summer garments for men.

The raw material can be sold at a high profit, for Mr. Angora thrives best in the poorest districts of Texas, in rocky and remote regions that the farmer could not possibly cultivate. The creatures "rustle" their own living and ask no sustenance of man, no food or shelter, happy to be left alone, as they climb the steep and almost barren hills where they thrive on the least bit of grass and the leaves of stunted bushes.

Congressman Hudspeth of the El Paso district, who was once a cowboy, is an enthusiast over the Angora for, though he has a big herd of cattle, and sheep galore, it is his goat flocks that bring in the snuggest financial returns. It would be going too far afield to enter into detail regarding the enormous mineral wealth of Texas; of the apparently inexhaustible beds of lignite west of Fort Worth or the magnificent marble and granite quarries in the counties of Burnet and Llano, which will find a fuller development as the population increases. The huge State Capitol at Austin was built out of the pink-hued granite of the former county and aside from its beauty the stone is of the sort to outlast many generations of men.

So well endowed indeed is this State that was for nine years preceding its entry into the Union an independent Republic (1836 to 1845), it could with ease support a population four times in excess of the 5,500,000 individuals who now inhabit it. Sam Houston, who won the battle for Texas independence, visioned a day when 10,000,000 would enjoy the blessings of freedom.

The moral advance is of far greater import, however, than the matters that have been inadequately set forth above in relation to material growth and gain. Forty years ago it was necessary to employ several companies of Rangers to preserve law and order and to protect person and property in most of the frontier counties. In their devotion to duty and bravery the Rangers were easily duplicated of the world-famed Northwest Mounted Police of Canada.

Seldom has a criminal been able to escape when the Royal troopers went after him, and no less efficient were the straight-shooting, hard-riding Texans, who deserve such great credit for ridding their country of the vicious and lawless characters who had been run out of the older and more thickly populated states.

To say that the Ranger force has been practically abolished conveys a world of meaning. It signifies that each community can now safeguard its own inhabitants, for the day of the desperado and the robber of trains and stage coaches has gone forever.

Good enforcement of the law in Texas is the rule, and its newly installed Chief Executive, the youthful Dan Moody, owes his elevation to his high office to the fact that as district attorney he fearlessly prosecuted and sent to prison a group of men who had cruelly maltreated a neighbor. That brought him into general favorable notice, caused him to be elected Attorney-General, and success there led to the higher place.

It is well known that the almost impregnable hold that Senator Morris Sheppard has on the affections of his countrymen is due to their belief in the integrity of his character and sincerity of his stand for prohibition. There was a day when prohibition was not popular in Texas; it is not without its enemies now, but unquestionably its friends are in an overwhelming majority.

There is perhaps less illicit distillation and peddling of liquor there than in any state of equal population. In the towns and cities near the Gulf and the Mexican border some bootlegging might be expected, but the dealers in contraband are wary and their operations are on a petty scale. So far as Texas is concerned, even the repeal of the Volstead Act would make no difference, for it went dry long ago through an amendment to its own Constitution, though it took years of desperate fighting to accomplish that reform.

No politician harboring wrong views or proposing to change the present stringent prohibitory statutes enacted at Austin could be elected to the least important office. Observing this and knowing the inflexible temper of the people, it is easy to forecast that in 1928, as in 1924 and 1920, the delegates from Texas to the Democratic National Convention will be 100 per cent bone dry.

On this question there is not the shadow of a chance for compromise, and strongly partisan though the majority of the voters of the Lone Star State may be, it would be unsafe and perilous in the extreme to count on their sure support of a Presidential ticket should an avowed wet be chosen to carry the Democratic standard in the next quadrennial struggle.

E. B. S.

### Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for any statements made. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

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their lives. The unfortunate youngsters had been wrongfully told of the enemy's atrocity and greed, and for this reason they were prepared for any eventuality. The young sergeant, refusing their money, bound up their wounds, and to make a long story short, thanks to a slight knowledge of English, was able to assure them that they were safe. And during the trip to the rear they became friendly, and when they parted there was no talk of the horrors of war, but of football.

The circumstance, that a great part of the young people of the world, equally idealistic, equally enthusiastic, equally sincere and equally abhorring war, are trying to organize and to understand each other, is highly encouraging and inspiring. Their immediate aims are clear: justice, peace, and love among the nations.

S. S. IVANOFF.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

### The Force of Individual Protest

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Every protest written to newspapers and other periodicals has an emphatic impression, no matter how unknown the writer. Here is an interesting light on such protest. A letter was written to a leading periodical read throughout the United States, protesting against the unfavorable and unfair light in which prohibition is treated. The letter was couched in humorous and good-natured language, granting the good the periodical is doing in many ways, and expressing appreciation for certain features which have been read with pleasure for years.

The response was very gratifying and illuminating. The editor thanked the writer for his broad-minded attitude in continuing to take the periodical even though he could not always agree, and not discontinuing his subscription as thousands of others had indignantly done. The cat was out of the bag with the final words of that sentence. The writer had not dreamed thousands were doing the same thing and backing up their protests with discontinuance. While the periodical was not discontinued, it was coming to feel that the letter had gone to add to the strength of protest which had been supported by a large number. Please encourage people to protest against the conditions in newspapers and other periodicals. It can count—emphatically.